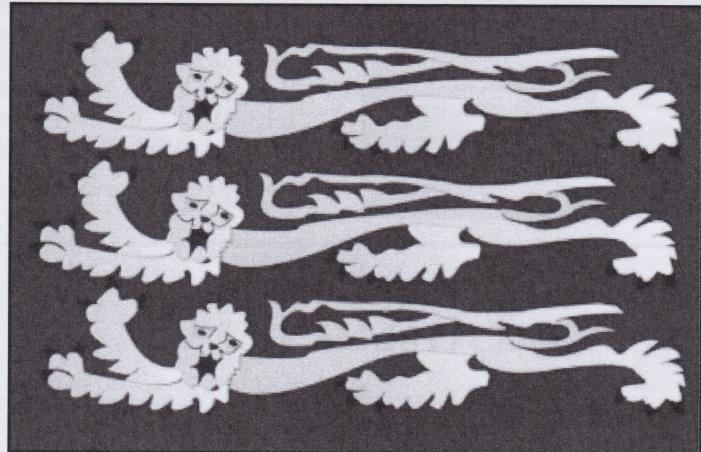


Heritage and Destiny

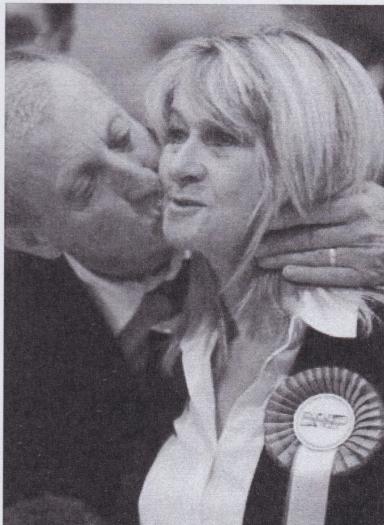


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Stand Men of the West – Today is the day we fight!

July-August 2012

And then there were none



Burnley's eight BNP councillors set the pace for a party that grew to 57. Their last councillor in Burnley was defeated in May 2012. (see pages 3-7)

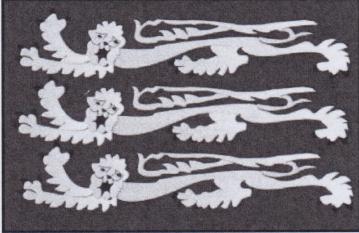


also in this issue:

Jonathan Bowden, 1962-2012
see page 14

and The Wasp Question

reviewed
see pages 8-11



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Editorial

Welcome to issue 49 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Readers with a key eye for detail will notice that this issue is dated July/August rather than July–September. We were planning to go bi-monthly at the beginning of next year. However, we have brought this forward as we just have too many good articles and reviews to fit into a quarterly. Whether we can continue *H&D* as a bi-monthly long-term depends on us substantially increasing our subscription base. Ideally we would like every *H&D* subscriber to 'sign up' another subscriber by the end of the year. Over to you – see what you can do.

Many thanks to all those subscribers who came over to Preston to give me a hand with my election campaign (including one who came all the way over from Virginia!). It was very much appreciated, as were all the generous donations from those subscribers who could not physically make it over. Due to your help and support we polled over 22% and beat the horrible Conservative into third place!

Peter Rushton's excellent review of the local election results and the demise of the Griffin BNP can be found on pages 3 to 7 – with a more detailed analysis on the website – www.efp.org.uk It is hard to believe that it is ten years ago that the Griffin BNP elected its first three councillors (in Burnley, Lancashire). Now a decade later they have been wiped out completely.

What a difference it is over the channel in France! In the first round of the presidential elections, over 18% voted for Marine Le Pen of the Front National (French NF) – a stunning result for nationalism. It was a record vote for the FN, beating the previous best in 2002 when Marine's father Jean-Marie won his way into the second-round run-off with 17% of votes. The surprise vote reflected not only how Marine, a 43-year-old lawyer, made inroads into the French political landscape during a campaign in which she relentlessly challenged the "established" candidates, but also a deep disillusionment with the main parties. She and the FN have again become the third force in French politics.



Former FN leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, with his daughter Marine, the FN's current leader, who recently polled 18% in the French Presidential elections – the highest ever nationalist vote in France. Across the channel in Britain BNP leader Nick Griffin and his cronies have all but destroyed nationalism here.

Until now, the high point for the FN was in 2002. It was exactly ten years ago, when Jean-Marie Le Pen, a former paratrooper, caused a political tsunami and found himself voted into the second round of the presidential election. Some – including many so-called nationalists – had said it could not happen. The opinion polls suggested it would not. It did. In what had been considered an unthinkable result, Le Pen senior knocked the socialist candidate and former prime minister Lionel Jospin out of the race to enter the second round.

He then lost, as voters left, right and centre threw their support behind the establishment candidate Jacques Chirac, but Le Pen's success caused a national trauma and much soul-searching amongst nationalists. Marine, Jean-Marie's youngest daughter, sought to "de-demonise" the party. And in many ways she has succeeded in defining the right-wing agenda, forcing Sarkozy to veer to the right in the hope of picking up her votes.

When it came to taking a tough line on immigration and Europe, Le Pen maintained that the French would not be fooled and would prefer the original, i.e. her, to the copy, i.e. Sarkozy. Her manifesto, with its emphasis on patriotism, protectionism, state regulation and the re-industrialisation of France, played well with French voters whose concerns she sought to echo. She vowed to pull France out of the euro, to end mass immigration, to scrap the Common Agricultural Policy, leave the passport-free Schengen zone – one of the pillars of European integration – and re-establish old-fashioned discipline, authority

and teaching in schools, including fines for the parents of seriously unruly children. Policies most *H&D* readers would agree with.

Just because Griffin and his cronies have wrecked nationalism our side of the channel (for now) does not mean it will always be that way. We must rebuild our movement (as they did in France). We know we have much support out there amongst the peoples of Britain, we just need to get our own house in order first. Then let the second 'Battle of Britain' begin!

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Local Elections Report 2012

On 3rd May 2012 almost all of the diminished band of British National Party councillors were wiped out. Every single BNP representative facing the voters was defeated – most by a large margin. For the first time Nick Griffin had to explain a set of election results that lacked a single redeeming feature, a single fig leaf to cover the utter bankruptcy of his politics. Characteristically he was left boasting not of any election result, but of a £500,000 legacy from a sadly deluded supporter who had believed the hype of earlier years, an appropriate final scene for the black comedy of monstrous greed and moral corruption into which Griffinitie politics has descended.

The highest profile election was of course in **London**, where four years ago Richard Barnbrook was elected as a BNP member of the Greater London Assembly. The GLA is far more significant than most local councils, and its members are entitled to a substantial salary and staff. Moreover the election system is favourable to smaller parties.

In effect Londoners had three elections in one. The mayoral contest was a two horse race between Conservative incumbent Boris Johnson and his Labour predecessor Ken Livingstone, though voters were allowed two preferences. In theory this removed the "wasted vote" argument that has always reduced nationalist votes, but in practice the BNP sabotaged their own campaign by selecting Carlos Cortiglia as mayoral candidate. Mr Cortiglia was born in Uruguay, and as a young man thirty years ago he publicly supported the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. This was hardly likely to enhance his appeal to patriotic voters!

To make matters worse, a series of sleazy scandals hit the BNP in the run-up to the election, implicating both Mr Cortiglia and the party's lead candidate for the GLA, London organiser Steve Squire. Cortiglia was utterly humiliated by the worst London mayoral result in the history of the BNP polling just 1.3%, compared to 2.8% for Richard Barnbrook in 2008, 3.0% for Julian Leppert in 2004, and 2.0% for Mike Newland in 2000.

It was Mr Squire who in better circumstances should have had a chance of being elected. The "list" section of the GLA election only required 5% to win one of the eleven seats, a hurdle which Richard Barnbrook just managed in 2008 when the BNP list polled 5.3%. Yet this year's BNP list headed by Mr Squire couldn't even manage half of the votes required, polling just 2.1% across the capital.

The detailed results made for even worse reading, as there was not a single area of London where Mr Squire and his colleagues could muster anything like the required support. In the BNP's strongest GLA constituency (Havering & Redbridge) the party list attracted only 3.9%, down from 11.5% four years ago; while in City & East (the constituency that includes the former BNP stronghold Barking & Dagenham) their vote fell from 9.9% to 3.3%. Needless to say, in the weaker areas the BNP vote fell to joke levels: 1.2% in prosperous West Central, 1.3% in multi-ethnic Lambeth & Southwark.

The third level of the GLA election is the first-past-the-post constituency section, where voters cast just the one option, as in a normal Westminster or council election. The BNP had no chance of winning any of these, but whereas four years ago three nationalist candidates managed the 5% needed to save their deposit (two from the NF and one from the BNP) this year every single nationalist lost his deposit: the best performance was Paul Borg with 4.1% for the BNP in City & East, but even that was less than half the 2008 vote.

Why were the results in London so dreadful? Part of the answer is that despite Ken Livingstone's personal unpopularity, this was a much better year for Labour, as compared with 2008 – so right across the country Labour was eclipsing the BNP as well as other parties. Also it is fair to say that other nationalist parties in London didn't perform well either. Contrary to expectations, even the much-hyped United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) failed to regain either of the two GLA seats that they had won in 2004 and lost in 2008. A big slice of the former BNP vote undoubtedly went to UKIP, whose list vote rose from 1.9% to 4.5%, though even they failed to hit the magic 5%. Meanwhile the English Democrats and the National Front were among the also-rans, with 1.0% and 0.4% for their respective lists.

But the conclusion is unavoidable: the BNP had a particularly bad election – much worse than rival parties – and this was especially bad in London, where what should have been the best BNP campaign turned out to be the worst, reaching tragicomic proportions.

Elsewhere in England numerous BNP council seats were up for re-election, some of which had already been forfeited by resignations or defections. The highest profile of these (and one of only two with any realistic chance of re-election) was Sharon Wilkinson, the last remaining BNP councillor in **Burnley**. Her council ward in Hapton with Park once had three BNP councillors: but after this year's polling day there were fewer BNP district councillors in the whole of the United Kingdom than there once were in this single ward!

To be fair to Cllr Wilkinson, though defeated, her personal vote and strong campaign in the ward produced one of the best BNP performances in the country this year – almost 10% higher than Derek Dawson's debacle in the same ward last year. Nevertheless Cllr Wilkinson's 423 votes was the second worst number ever recorded by the BNP in Hapton with Park, and her 30.4% was down 8.2% on 2008.

Other BNP target wards in Burnley this year saw far bigger defeats: 11.3% for Paul McDevitt in Rosegrove with Lowerhouse (less than a third of the BNP's peak performance in this ward); 10.4% for Derek Dawson in the Gannow ward that had three times elected BNP councillors; and just 9.6% for arch-Griffinitie factional (dis)organiser Chris Vanns in Whittlefield & Iglenhill, where the BNP's Barry Birks

had gained a seat in 2003. A dispirited and divided Burnley BNP was unable even to field candidates in four of the wards that they had once held.

The two BNP councillors in **Amber Valley**, Derbyshire, managed to fall out both with their party leader and with each other. Cllr Cliff Roper in Heanor East was a supporter of the BNP rebel faction led by Andrew Brons MEP, while Cllr Lewis Allsebrook in Heanor West initially backed Nick Griffin as one of the ten signatories on the party chairman's nomination paper last year, but soon parted company from the movement completely. The baffled voters of Heanor were treated to a blog on which Cllr Allsebrook spent virtually all his time attacking BNP colleague Cllr Roper. In theory each of these BNP councillors were seeking re-election on 3rd May, but Cllr Allsebrook chose to stand down, and the new BNP candidate Adrian Hickman finished bottom of the poll with 18.2%, less than half the winning vote four years ago. Cllr Roper did at least try for re-election, but fared almost as badly, third out of four candidates with 19.1%, compared to his 2008 winning vote of 36.5%.

Cllr Adam Grant was thought to be the other BNP councillor in with a chance of re-election, in what on paper had become the party's strongest ward in the country: Marsden ward, **Pendle**, especially as he faced an Asian Labour opponent this year. Cllr Grant took 39% here in 2008, but this fell to 34.2% and he lost by just 37 votes to the Conservative candidate – a rare Tory victory on a generally poor night for the governing party. The remaining Marsden ward BNP councillor, Brian Parker, does not have to face re-election for another two years. Elsewhere in Pendle, Veronica Cullen polled 10.8% in Clover Hill, where the BNP has three times finished runner-up with a peak vote of 25.8% in 2003.

Martyn Findley had been a notably active councillor for Barpool ward, **Nuneaton & Bedworth**, but resigned from the BNP last summer. He sought re-election as an independent this year – never an easy task, even for an energetic patriot such as Cllr Findley, who like Adam Grant in Pendle faced a tight three-way contest with both Labour and the Conservatives aiming to unseat him – but had the added complication of a spiteful and vindictive spoiler campaign from the West Midlands BNP organiser, Alwyn Deacon, who split the nationalist vote. Cllr Findley finished a strong second with 19.4%, while Mr Deacon finished a humiliating fourth with just 8.3% – the worst ever BNP result in the ward.

Other BNP candidates in Nuneaton & Bedworth also took a severe beating. In Poplar ward the party's vote fell from 20% to 10.8%, while in Camp



Defeated nationalist councillors this year included: BNP councillors Sharon Wilkinson (Burnley); Adam Grant (Pendle); Will Blair (Rotherham); Cliff Roper (Amber Valley); Pat Richardson (Epping Forest); ex-BNP councillors Seamus Dunne (Three Rivers); Martyn Findley (Nuneaton & Bedworth); Tom Bates (Calder Valley).

Hill ward – won by Darren Haywood for the BNP in 2008 with 36.1% but lost by Alwyn Deacon at a by-election in December 2009 after Cllr Haywood's resignation – the branch organiser's wife Yvonne Deacon finished bottom of the poll with 8.4%.

Similarly Cllr Tom Bates in Illingworth & Mixenden ward, **Calderdale** – who was the last remaining BNP councillor in the former stronghold of West Yorkshire – quit the party last autumn and stood this year as an independent. He also finished a strong second with 32.4%, helped by having no BNP opponent. In fact there wasn't a single BNP candidate anywhere in Calderdale. In **Rotherham** the BNP's only remaining South Yorkshire councillor Will Blair was badly beaten in his Maltby ward, finishing third with 16.9%. Ex-BNP colleague John Gamble, who was elected alongside Cllr Blair in 2008, had already been forced to resign his seat due to non-attendance, and the new BNP candidate in his Brinsworth & Catcliffe ward, Terry Fieldhouse finished runner-up with 29.5%, beaten by an Asian Labour candidate in a very White ward.

Despite losing these two seats, Rotherham proved one of the best remaining BNP branches at this election (and the only effectively functioning branch in Yorkshire) – greatly helped by the decision of the local UKIP, which had fielded almost full slates of candidates at the 2011 and 2010 elections, not to stand against any of the BNP candidates this year. Had this resulted in any BNP victories, no doubt there would have been allegations of an electoral pact, but it could of course have been pure coincidence. In any case, the effect was to push Marlene Guest's vote in Wingfield ward back towards its 2008 level. Mrs Guest polled 28.5%, up from 17.1% in 2011 and 15.4% in 2010, but below the 29.2% she achieved in 2008 or the BNP's peak vote in the ward, 30.8% for Joanna Kirby in 2007.

The last BNP councillor in **Epping Forest** – Pat Richardson in Loughton Broadway ward – was badly beaten into fourth place, polling only 11.4% in a ward that she had won with 39.7% in 2008. The BNP had won seats in different Loughton wards at several elections since 2004, but this year failed across the board. Mrs Richardson's husband Tom polled just 4.7% in Loughton St Mary's. Seamus Dunne – elected as a BNP councillor in Ashridge ward, **Three Rivers**, in 2008 with a majority of 18 – quit the party in August 2010 to sit as an independent in support of Eddy Butler's dissident faction, and later followed Mr Butler into the English Democrats in June 2011. He was boosted this year by the absence of any BNP or UKIP rival (UKIP having stood against him in 2008 and polled 5.3%), but nevertheless lost to Labour, polling 22.4% compared to 33.8% in 2008.

Cllr Dunne had been one of only five English Democrat councillors nationwide, and this figure fell to three. No gains were made, and in addition to Cllr Dunne's defeat the party forfeited its only seat on **Peterborough** Council. Cllr Stephen Goldspink (who had defected from the Conservatives to the EDs in 2009) was unable to defend his ward since he had moved out of the city and no longer had a qualifying business connection.

So this left both the BNP and the EDs in exactly the same position on the council scoreboard: each with two district councillors and one county councillor, having lost every seat they were defending and made zero gains.

The relative positions and expectations of the two parties are of course very different in other respects. One startling aspect of this year's election was the total disappearance of the BNP in some of its former strongholds. Following the strong BNP results in Oldham and Burnley at the 2001 general election, the party became a serious challenge to Labour in a cross-Pennine swathe of councils around East Lancashire and West Yorkshire. It was in this area that the foundations were laid for the European Parliamentary victories of Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons in 2009.

Yet the BNP's decline in what had been its best branches has long been apparent, and was confirmed this year. The first North West branch to put Griffin on the map – **Oldham** – was long ago the first to desert him, and it was no surprise to see not a single candidate in Oldham this year. As men-

tioned above, Burnley lost its last BNP councillor, failed to contest several of its former wards, and saw record low BNP votes in the rest.

In **Blackburn with Darwen** – England's most racially divided borough – the BNP had no candidates in most of its former target wards, including the Mill Hill ward won in a 2002 by-election – and contested just two. In the no hope ward of Roe Lea, Nancy Shaw's vote fell from 8.4% to 5.8%, while in the working-class Shadsworth ward David Bradley achieved a record nationalist low of 11.3%, where in 2006 the BNP's Sue Grimshaw had polled 34.9%. This is the part of town which (under a different ward name) elected National Party leader John Kingsley Read to Blackburn council in 1976. Now it has seen the rise and disappearance of another nationalist party.

Across the Pennines in **Calderdale**, the BNP failed to field a single candidate for a council which Nick Griffin once predicted would be the first BNP-controlled town hall. The rest of West Yorkshire was similarly bleak, with no candidates in **Kirklees** (where the BNP once had three councillors) or in **Wakefield** (where there was a full slate of nineteen candidates in 2010).

In **Bradford** (where the BNP had held six council seats at various times) the party now has no representation, and only managed a single candidate: Eric Baxendale in Queensbury, who gained only 15.5% and was pushed into fourth place by UKIP's 24.9%.

Leeds BNP also managed just a single candidate: Kevin Meeson (a strong Andrew Brons supporter), who was runner-up to Labour in Middleton Park for the sixth time. Mr Meeson's was one of the better BNP results this year – his 21.3% was slightly higher than last year or 2010, though well down on the 37.4% he polled in 2008. Many of the key activists from Leeds BNP defected last year to the English Democrats (whose results are assessed below), and this year there were further defections to the EDs in Barnsley.

Stoke had no elections this year, but the other former BNP strongholds in the West Midlands produced some of the party's worst results. In **Sandwell** there were only two BNP candidates, compared to a slate of 24 candidates in 2010. Former BNP councillor John Salvage in Cradley Heath & Old Hill ward polled just 8.6%, and acknowledged that he had been only a paper candidate, while Terry Lewin in Halesowen Heath ward scored a record low of 7.5%, less than half the BNP's 2010 vote in this ward and barely a quarter of their 2007 vote. Sandwell once had four BNP councillors, yet now can only manage feeble 'paper' campaigns. Has any party ever fallen so far, so quickly?

In next door **Dudley**, where Nick Griffin's deputy Simon Darby was once a BNP councillor, the BNP organisation now barely exists and fielded just two candidates. Simon Foxall in Halesowen North was bottom of the poll with 3.4%, and Robert Weale in Hayley Green & Cradley South similarly trailed the field with 4.0%. In **Solihull** there was only one BNP candidate – Simone Neal in Smith's Wood ward, whose vote fell from 13% to 8.4% – and as last year the former BNP ward Chelmsley Wood was not contested.

Alongside Epping Forest, **Thurrock** was once the strongest BNP council in southern England (outside London). In recent years it has been one of the areas worst hit by internal divisions, with former councillor Emma Colgate quitting politics entirely and many activists defecting to the National Front. This year there was just one BNP candidate, Thomas Mayhew, who polled 6.1% in the Grays Riverside ward, where until the catastrophic 2010 split his party had consistently achieved well over 20%. (The NF results in Thurrock and elsewhere are discussed separately below.)

In **Sevenoaks** – the only South Eastern council where the BNP has ever held a councillor – there were no elections this year, but since former councillor Paul Golding's departure to join Jim Dowson's Britain First organisation, there has been no BNP organisation there in any case.

So much for the councils where the BNP was defending seats, or where they had ever held seats in the past: a complete wipeout, with only Sharon Wilkinson in Burnley and Adam Grant in Pendle performing anything like the party's better years. What of the many other councils where the BNP has never won seats, but at one time posed a serious electoral challenge?



Bucking the trend – nationalist candidates who managed to increase their vote substantially included (left to right): EFP Chairman Mark Cotterill (Preston); Dem Nat Dr Jim Lewthwaite (Bradford); the NF's Kev Bryan (Rossendale); ED Ian Sutton (Barnsley); ex-BPP Dave Jones (Todmorden); and the BNP's Marlene Guest (Rotherham), Gary Tumulty (Salford) and Kevin Meeson (Leeds). Some results were much worse than the general trend: including the disastrous double defeat of the BNP's Mike Whitby (Liverpool).

One of the most dramatic declines this year was in the North East region, with no BNP candidates in Gateshead or Sunderland, and only two in Newcastle. These three councils saw a total of 48 BNP candidates in 2008 and 52 in 2010. The only North East branch to field a serious BNP slate was **South Tyneside**, with eight candidates including George Gilchrist, who managed 13.3% in the Primrose ward where Pete Hodgkinson had polled 32.9% for the BNP in 2008. The remaining two candidates in **Newcastle** saw dismal results. Bill Curry in Denton ward polled 3.2%, less than a third of his 9.8% vote in 2008, while in Fawdon ward Anita Cooper's vote fell from 8.1% last year to 5.0%.

Yorkshire BNP has virtually ceased to exist. Aside from the disappearance of its former West Yorkshire strongholds mentioned earlier, the South Yorkshire branches were also devastated by defections and disillusionment. **Barnsley** was perhaps the strongest BNP branch never to win a council seat but this year there were only four BNP candidates – compared to twelve for the English Democrats, led by former BNP organiser Ian Sutton.

In Monk Bretton ward Jane Hubbard fought her fourth election for the BNP, and had the benefit of no ED or UKIP opponent, but still polled only 11.4% – less than half of her 24.4% vote in 2008. Similarly in Stairfoot ward, Sandra Baker's vote fell to 7.8% – the first time that the BNP had polled in single figures here, despite again having no ED or UKIP opponent. The two wards that saw a BNP-ED battle produced contrasting results. In Kingstone ward Nathan Walker for the EDs (6.4%) finished just ahead of the BNP's Danny Cooke (6.1%). But in Cudworth ward four time BNP candidate Terry Hubbard – though seeing his vote fall to 10.2% from 16.3% last year, not to mention 24.8% in 2008 – still finished well ahead of the EDs' Carol Stacey with 4.8%.

Nevertheless the clear winners of the internal nationalist battle in Barnsley were the EDs. Ian Sutton finished runner-up in Darton West with 19.4% – 6% up on his BNP result last year, though still far short of his 28.7% in 2008. Similarly his ED colleague Colin Porter polled 14.1% in Central ward, up from 11.3% for the BNP last year. Elsewhere in South Yorkshire, **Sheffield** BNP completely disappeared this year after declining badly in 2011. **Doncaster** BNP also failed to field a candidate for the first time since 2006.

In Nick Griffin's European constituency of North West England, there were no bright spots whatsoever for his party, apart from the brave efforts of defeated councillors Sharon Wilkinson and Adam Grant. Aside from the disasters in Burnley and Blackburn referred to earlier, other once promising branches became BNP-free zones, even in areas close to the home territory of the party's election organiser Clive Jefferson. Only one BNP candidate stood for **Carlisle** City Council compared to nine in 2010 and eight in 2008. It has been obvious for a couple of years that the Cumbrian BNP – whose votes made a big contribution to electing Nick Griffin as a North West MEP – is in decline, and this year's Carlisle candidate Stephen Bingham confirmed it, polling 7.2% in Currock ward, where Brian Allen took 28% for his party in 2008.

Another area where the BNP briefly flourished – greatly assisting Griffin's Euro victory – included Merseyside and a couple of councils between Liverpool and Manchester. This year there were no BNP candidates in **Sefton** or **Knowsley**. In **St Helens** none of the three candidates managed more than 6%: Paul Telford, who had polled 11.4% in the strongest St Helens ward – Thatto Heath – in 2008, managed only 5.5% this time.

In **Liverpool** itself the old BNP branch split at least four ways, with the bulk of activists joining either the National Front, the English Democrats, or the new British Freedom Party (see below for a comparative assessment of these parties' results). Only Mike Whitby, the hapless North West regional organiser, and a lone colleague were left as BNP candidates for Liverpool City Council. Despite thus being unable to concentrate their meagre resources, the results were predictably disastrous. Mr Whitby finished bottom of the poll with 1.2%, while Christopher Beatson polled 3.9% in Belle Vale, down from a 2008 BNP vote of 9.2%.

As we go to press, Mr Whitby remains under police investigation after being arrested on suspicion of submitting fraudulent nomination papers, but one suspects that even the vindictive, anti-nationalist British state will take pity on such an abject political failure.

Three North West BNP branches retained sufficient vigour and (patchy) loyalty to Nick Griffin's leadership to field substantial slates of candidates this year. **Wigan** managed five candidates, and in Ince ward Henry Morgan was able to increase the BNP vote to 14.5%, given a free run this year following the death of last year's EFP candidate Ian Hague. Yet their results were eclipsed by two former BNP activists standing as Independents: Chris Garfin in Leigh East polled 19.1%, and Gary Chadwick in Leigh South 17.6%. **Salford** – one of the most loyally Griffinitive BNP branches – put up eight candidates this year as well as contesting the inaugural mayoral election. In Langworthy ward David Spencer benefited from the absence of UKIP to increase the BNP vote to 13.3%, Gary Tumulty similarly increased his vote in Irwell Riverside to 11.8%, and Brenda Leather in Cadihead likewise from 7.1% to 12.8%.

For whatever reason, UKIP and the BNP mostly avoided fighting each other in Salford this year. Only Claremont ward saw a head to head contest: Eddy O' Sullivan, who had polled 16.2% here as Salford BNP's lone candidate in 2006, managed 7.2% this year compared to UKIP's 8.5%. In Swinton South the BNP's Kay Pollitt polled 7.3%, ahead of the EDs' John Mulcahy with 4.8%.

Of the three contiguous boroughs to the east of Manchester, **Stockport** has proved itself the most loyal to Nick Griffin's leadership (compared to the extinct Oldham branch and the divided Tameside). However the truth remains that Stockport has less potential for nationalist votes than the other two. Five time Reddish North candidate Paul Bennett's BNP vote held steady at 11.3%, only slightly down on his 2008 peak vote of 14.6%. But the other perennial Stockport BNP candidate – Duncan Warner in Manor ward – polled his worst ever vote, bottom of the poll with 4.8% in a ward where he twice polled almost 14%.

Next door in **Tameside** the BNP fielded only two candidates compared to five last year and fifteen in 2010. For the first time UKIP finished ahead of the BNP in the latter's former target ward Hyde Newton, where Rosalind Gauci polled only 8.2% compared to a peak BNP vote of 27.5% in 2008. The result should give pause for thought to the EDL and others who preach that violent racial conflict will help nationalists at the polls. An apparent racial attack on a white youth took place in early February, right on the border of Hyde Newton ward: a few weeks later Nick Griffin and the EDL's Tommy Robinson arrived in town with their entourages for a demonstration. Locals clearly weren't impressed, as the racial nationalist vote in Hyde collapsed a few weeks after these self-regarding gladiators put on their show. Perhaps it got them more donations than votes: perhaps that was the point? It certainly had nothing to do with politics.

The other BNP candidate – Robert Booth in Droylsden East – was similarly crushed, polling 8.8% in a ward where his predecessor David Lomas took 32.7% in 2008. Tameside clearly has massive nationalist potential, but local activists need to abandon Nick Griffin's discredited party and go back to the drawing board.

Manchester BNP's decline has been less dramatic but still unmistakable. This year Manchester had two BNP candidates, compared to five last year and eight in 2010. As elsewhere, this opportunity to concentrate shrinking resources did not pay off. Branch organiser Derek Adams, who last year was a parliamentary by-election candidate in Oldham East & Saddleworth, polled 8.5% in Higher Blackley, the ward where at his first outing in 2008 he achieved 27%. Meanwhile in Moston ward Gareth Black managed only 7.5%, down from 15.9% in 2010.

In the much diminished West Midlands BNP, only the Birmingham and Coventry branches put up slates of candidates comparable to past years. Of

the eleven **Coventry** BNP candidates, the highest vote was 7.2% for Rose Morris in Henley – which was the lowest ever BNP vote in that ward. For some reason, perhaps connected with its famous wartime experience of intensive German bombing, nationalist votes in Coventry have always tended to be lower than in comparable Midlands cities, even though they have had good NF and BNP branches at various times. Thus the decline in BNP votes there this year was less dramatic than in some other branches: Coventry was falling from what was already a modest electoral base.

Birmingham BNP had a parallel experience: of their eighteen candidates the best vote was 7.5% in Tyburn ward, but even this was well down on the 19.9% achieved here in Birmingham BNP's peak year of 2006. Four wards saw an NF-BNP split, with the BNP finishing easily ahead in all cases. These included Shard End – the strongest nationalist ward in Birmingham – where Mark Neary polled 25.9% for the BNP in 2006 but defected to the NF the following year. This year Mr Neary polled 1.1% for the NF in Shard End, and Kevin McHugh for the BNP managed 6.5%: in other words the combined nationalist vote was less than a third of the BNP's 2006 vote. In **Wolverhampton**'s Bushbury North ward, five-time BNP candidate Simon Patten managed 14.3%, slightly higher than the past two years and helped by facing an Asian Labour candidate, though well down on his 2007 peak vote of 22.4%.

Apart from the Amber Valley debacle mentioned earlier, most of the stronger BNP areas of the East Midlands had no election this year. In **Derby** the three BNP candidates managed to poll around the same votes that they have managed for the past two or three years. Paul Hilliard in Chaddesden ward, for example, polled 14.7% – only slightly down on his 2008 peak vote of 17.9%.

The Eastern England region is another to have been devastated by internal splits. The death of Thurrock BNP has been mentioned earlier: other defunct branches this year included **Basildon**, which had fourteen BNP candidates in 2008 and 2010; **Broxbourne**, twelve in 2008 and ten in 2010; and **Southend**, seventeen in 2008 and 2010. In fact there were only three BNP candidates across the entire region this year, compared to 86 in 2008.

Nick Griffin and his diminished band of sycophants live of course in a parallel universe, and continue to shrug off any responsibility for their party's terminal condition even as they shamelessly seek further donations from the gullible. An example of the pathetic state of a once honourable party is the position of South East regional organiser Nick Prince. At the end of February 2012 Mr Prince was given extra responsibility as acting regional organiser for the South West. In other words he is responsible for a region stretching from Kent to Cornwall. The BNP's head office announced "it is his [Mr Prince's] aim to rebuild the region in the same manner as he has in the South East." What did this rebuilding amount to this year? There were only four BNP candidates in the entire South East region. In his own **Hastings** branch, Mr Prince polled a record low of 3.6% in Hollington ward, where in 2008 Victoria Britton took 15.5%. What is it about Mr Prince that recommends him so highly to Nick Griffin?

The previous South East BNP regional organiser Andy McBride is now with Britain First, a nationalist group founded by Nick Griffin's former chief fundraiser Jim Dowson. This group is very active online, and has registered the name National People's Party for electoral purposes, but has yet to field any candidates. Another new party that did make its debut at this year's elections was the British Freedom Party (not to be confused with the Freedom Party, which was active in the Midlands about a decade ago and had a councillor in Staffordshire). The BFP was founded in the autumn of 2010 by BNP dissidents including former webmaster Simon Bennett, former legal adviser Lee Barnes, Liverpool activist Paul Stafford, and former South West regional organiser Peter Mullins, who became the BFP's founding chairman.

Last year the BFP was effectively taken over by former UKIP parliamentary candidate Paul Weston, a fanatical Islamophobe and pro-Zionist who has been planning for some time to turn the party into the political wing of the English Defence League. Since the EDL is essentially oriented towards street marches, and most of its activists are football hooligans who have no interest in party political activity, Mr Weston's strategy is difficult to work out. However at the very least the BFP needed a handful of reasonably credible results before the scheduled big announcement two days after the elections at a rally in Luton, when EDL leader Tommy Robinson was expected to announce a merger with the BFP.

Sadly things did not go according to plan. The BFP put up five candidates in Liverpool and one in Basildon. Tony Harms in Laindon Park ward, **Basildon**, managed 4.2% – but this was in a ward where BNP veteran Dave King had polled 17.1% in 2008. The BFP votes in **Liverpool** were even worse, ranging from 0.6% (just seventeen votes!) for Peter Stafford in County ward, to 2.8% for Peter Squire in Norris Green.

While the BFP's results were an unqualified disaster, there were mixed fortunes for two other rival options seeking to win over defections from the sinking BNP. The National Front had a poor return for its investment in this year's London elections. Its first ever London-wide slate polled just 0.4%, while its GLA constituency candidates polled between 1.2% and 1.4%. There was no NF mayoral candidate for financial reasons.

Elsewhere in the country some of the NF's 35 candidates enjoyed better fortunes. The best vote was 16.9% for Mick Griffin (no relation!) in Tilbury St Chads ward, **Thurrock** – by far the best nationalist vote in the borough this year, though well below the 41% polled in this ward by Angela Daly for the BNP in 2008, when she was only 61 votes behind Labour. Other NF candidates in Thurrock included the first ever BNP councillor Derek Beckon, who polled 6.3% in Chadwell St Mary, down 1.2% on last year and way down on the 29.3% polled by the BNP in 2008.

In Irwell ward, **Rossendale**, the NF's deputy chairman Kevin Bryan polled 16%, 3.2% up on last year and his highest vote since leaving the BNP. Mr Bryan's last BNP vote in Irwell in 2008 was 23.9%. Like Mr Bryan, the NF candidate in Tipton Green ward, **Sandwell** – Adrian Woodhouse – is a former BNP candidate. This year he polled 11.5%, 0.6% down on last year. Though it is obvious that demographic change in Tipton Green – once a major nationalist target – has now made it unwinnable, Mr Woodhouse has fought a brave battle against the tide. A fourth NF candidate to poll in double figures was Peter Greenwood, former BNP branch organiser, in Hopwood Hall ward, **Rochdale**, who took 10.5% in the ward's first ever nationalist campaign. Rochdale has seen a number of anti-Muslim demonstrations after several local Asians were charged with paedophile "grooming" offences, but this has not been translated into party political activism. There were no BNP candidates in the town this year – just Mr Greenwood for the NF and Ricky Akehurst for the English Democrats in the multiracial Kingsway ward, who polled 7.9%.

In several areas NF candidates flew the nationalist flag after the collapse of BNP branches. These included John Richards in Deckham ward, **Gateshead**, who polled 6.2%, and Paul Birleson in Millfield ward, **Sunderland**, who polled 5.2%. Bob Batten fought his fourth NF campaign in Howdon ward, **North Tyneside**, finishing runner-up with 10.5%. Hull NF again was one of the few NF branches to field a slate of candidates: of their four contenders, branch organiser Nick Walsh picked up the best result, 9.1% in Ings ward, up from 5.1% last year. Amid the collapse of the local BNP, Tim Knowles of the NF increased his vote slightly in Langley Mill ward, **Amber Valley**, from 7.7% to 8.7%. However in Stockbridge ward, **Knowsley**, Andrew Brennus of the NF was not immune from the chaos that overwhelmed nationalism in Merseyside this year: he polled 5% compared to 7% for last year's BNP candidate in the same ward.

Better by some distance than any of the NF results was Mark Cotterill's result for the England First Party in Ribbleton ward, **Preston**, where the *H&D* editor's vote increased from 15.5% to 22.0%. This was one of the most improved nationalist votes anywhere in the country, and unlike most of the other handful of improved votes was not a consequence of UKIP pulling out, or any other such complication.

Where some BNP traditionalists have headed to the NF, a fair number of BNP "modernisers" have joined the English Democrats. Last year they enjoyed some success, gaining two council seats in Boston, Lincolnshire, but there was no repeat this year. As mentioned above, the EDs lost the two council seats they were defending this year, and made no gains. Their best hope was in Morley South ward, **Leeds**, where former BNP councillor Chris Beverley was making his second attempt to regain the seat he held from 2006 to 2010. Despite an energetic campaign, Mr Beverley slipped back this year from 19.6% to 15.1%, with an increased majority for the Morley Borough Independents (MBI). Across Leeds the EDs put up a slate of eleven candidates – a significant achievement in itself. Fighting his second campaign as an ED in Morley South, after four for the BNP, Tom Redmond also slipped back slightly to 8.0%, with MBI again the victors. By contrast in Ardsley & Robin Hood ward, Joanna Beverley increased her vote from 15.0% to 17.1%, thanks to having no UKIP opponent for the first time.

The highest profile BNP defector to the EDs, former East London election strategist Eddy Butler, contested Loughton Fairmead, **Epping Forest**, under his new colours, polling 12.2% in a ward that the BNP won in 2006 with 34.5%. Like his Morley colleagues, Mr Butler was contending not only with the general anti-nationalist trend this year and the rancid atmosphere left behind by the decay of the BNP, but also with the phenomenon of a strong local independent party. Past experience suggests that these groups can be very strong for a while (often at nationalist expense), but they don't last: examples include Morecambe, Boston, Burnley and Darwen. On the positive side, by fracturing traditional tribal party loyalties, but then failing

themselves, such groups can help create political space for a well organised nationalist party – as happened for a while with Steve Smith's Burnley BNP branch, and last year with the EDs in Boston.

Two other Essex branches put up substantial ED slates. In **Southend** a branch partly made up of BNP defectors put up ten candidates: the best result by far was for Stephen Riley in Kursaal ward, who finished third of five candidates with 16.9%. Mr Riley had no UKIP opponent, and in fact his vote was double last year's UKIP vote of 8.4% in the same ward. Back in 2010 the EDs were crushed in a crowded field of candidates, polling only 1.6% to UKIP's 4.9% and the BNP's 6.5%. But Mr Riley's result this year in Kursaal is better even than the BNP managed when unchallenged in their best year locally: 15.4% in 2007. In many ways the Kursaal result was a greater achievement than the predictably strong ED votes in **Rochford**, a branch mostly made up of members who were in the party prior to the BNP defections. Long term ED John Hayter polled 32.2% to take second place in Trinity ward, the highest ED vote this year – well ahead of UKIP's 12.9% and only 74 votes behind the Tories – while Paula Hayter polled 19% in Wheatley ward. Bear in mind that even in the 2010 general election year, when most minor party votes were reduced, the EDs polled 24.6% and 31.2% respectively in these wards: in Wheatley that year they were the only opposition to the Tories! So these are not by any means typical areas and should be treated with caution.

More interesting was the ED progress in **Tameside**, where they put up three candidates as against one last year. BNP defector Greg Shorrock polled 13.3% in Dukinfield-Stalybridge ward, better than any of the previous BNP results here. The jury is still out on Eddy Butler's claim that the EDs represent the best electoral option for post-Griffin nationalism. This year about half of the evidence would tend to support him, but the other half contradicts him! In any case, for most former BNP members there remain serious ideological objections to joining the EDs, which could only be overcome by incontrovertible and consistent evidence: so far that just isn't there.

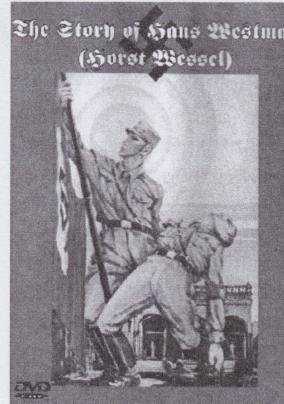
What is clear is that racial nationalism continues to struggle north of the border. The BNP failed to field any Scottish candidates this year due to incompetence, but the NF fielded a surprising slate of six in **Aberdeen**, polling between 0.5% and 2.1%, while BNP splinter group the Britannia Party put up four candidates in **Glasgow**, barely troubling the returning officer with votes between 0.2% and 0.5%. There were few nationalist candidates in Wales either, though former BNP national treasurer John Walker polled 3% as an Independent in the Shotton Higher ward of **Flintshire**, and was elected to the Hawarden Mancot ward of the Town Council, shocking historically aware Liberals nationwide!

The EDs invested a great deal of energy campaigning for cities to adopt directly elected mayoral systems, but in the two cities which held mayoral elections this year they (and other nationalists) performed poorly. In **Salford** they selected a former carnival queen – unfortunately a male one, Mr Michael Felse, who finished eighth with 3.5%. The BNP's Eddy O'Sullivan was sixth with 4.4%, while UKIP's Bernard Gill was third with 7.3%. In **Liverpool** things were even more complicated, with the NF's Peter Tierney twelfth on 0.6%; Mike Whitby of the BNP eleventh on 1.0%; and Dr Paul Rimmer (who like Mr Tierney was once a BNP activist) ninth with 1.4%. Even UKIP only managed eighth place with 2.4%.

A far more radical post-Griffin option was until recently offered by the British People's Party, who once again fielded Dave Jones in Todmorden ward, **Calderdale**, as their sole candidate. Mr Jones increased his vote for the second year running, from 5.6% to 8.5%, despite anti-fascist leaflets and websites showing him with a gun and a swastika flag, not to mention the complication of being expelled by his own party in the midst of the campaign. For further details see *Movement News*. One nationalist party that had a good 2012 was the Democratic Nationalists, who again fought three wards in **Bradford**. Former BNP councillor Jim Lewthwaite increased his vote in Royds from 11.3% to 15.1%, which is progress in rebuilding the wreck of Bradford nationalism, though a long way from the votes of over 30% that were achieved here five or six years ago. Liam Kernaghan in Tong ward increased his vote from 6.0% to 11.5%, though Neil Craig in Wyke slipped back from 10.9% to 9.6%. The only DN candidates outside Bradford were Dave Owen in **Doncaster**, who had fought the Stainforth & Moorends ward four times previously for the BNP and polled 16.6% this time, equalling his second best BNP performance; and Gary Topping in Waterside ward, **Pendle**, who polled 7.8%.

There will be much pondering of the 2012 elections in the weeks to come. They undoubtedly represent a turning point in British nationalism: the point at which the BNP ceased to be a remotely credible electoral force.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



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The Wasp Question, by Andrew Fraser

Published by Arktos Media, 2011, ISBN 978-1-907166-29-79 418pp, (Softcover). Available for £20.00 or \$35.00 from Arktos Media Ltd, 11 Murray Street, Camden, London, NW1 9RE. Or online at - www.arktos.com

This book, as its title suggests, asks a question: why do WASPs – White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, a monicker bestowed pejoratively on those of English descent in 1950s America by, in the main, Jews – seem to have the weakest sense of collective identity, and the least will to survive, of any major ethnic group? No ethnic group has achieved so much over the last millennium. No ethnic group seems to care so little whether it will even exist in the next.

But it goes beyond posing the question to proposing an answer, a road to racial rebirth for this increasingly invisible ethnos. A road this reviewer would not personally follow, but one that perhaps others should. Interestingly, a road that fits well into the Archaeofuturist world mapped out by the leading French *Nouvelle Droite* thinker Guillaume Faye, whose influence is both evident and acknowledged here.

A new nationalist ideological vision for the 21st Century and beyond can be seen taking shape before our eyes. Thanks in no small measure to the catalytic role being played by Troy Southgate's Arktos Press, who again deserve all our thanks for publishing and distributing yet another groundbreaking book, thereby enabling it further to cross-fertilise the intellectual ferment which is revitalising the spirit and thought of our Movement. An essential precondition to its physical and political rebirth.

The author, Andrew Fraser, is well equipped to consider his subject. A Canadian who has studied in the United States, then lectured in legal history and constitutional law at Australia's Macquarie University, he has lived in lands whose very existence is a tribute to the achievement of the Anglo-Saxon diaspora. Lands in which that diaspora, as this book observes, seems now systematically to be engaged in ethnic suicide. As it is in its British homeland of course.

As Fraser observes: "The defining characteristic of WASPs is that they are much less ethnocentric than other peoples; indeed for all practical purposes Anglo-Saxon Protestants appear to be all but completely bereft of in-group solidarity." Indeed it is worse than that – this ethnic group is distinguished by an apparent desire to eliminate itself altogether. For example, Professor Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard, he of *Clash of Civilizations* fame and whose own ancestors arrived in America from England in 1633, merrily saws off the branch he is not only sitting on but sprang from: "America's greatest achievement", he opines, "is the extent to which it has eliminated the racial and ethnic components that historically were central to its identity", becoming instead "a multi-ethnic, multiracial society in which individuals are to be judged on their merits".

It is this individualism – which as Fraser perceptively observes is not shared by the other ethnic groups – Jews, Chinese and Hispanics – now busily wresting the Anglo-Saxon lands from their creators, even their original inhabitants in our case – that he sees, I think rightly, as a key component of our downfall. A downfall visible in Huntington's own Harvard. Founded by Anglo-Saxons for Anglo-Saxons, an ethos which in the 1920s led it to try systematically to exclude Jews, who responded by coining the term "WASP" to sneer at, by 2006 only 48% of Harvard students were "non-Hispanic Whites". Of those 3197 nominally White students 2000 – almost two-thirds – were Jews. Anglo-Saxons are now less than one fifth of the student body in a university their own people founded.

It is worth noting – as Fraser does – that the other ethnic groups who have now displaced Anglo-Saxons in places like Harvard are not individualists. They – notably but not only Jews – have a strong feeling of collective identity and make a point of helping fellow members of their

group advance, in the knowledge that this will benefit their group as a whole. They also have a clear idea of who they are. As Fraser observes, it is difficult to conceive of Chinese culture existing without Chinese people, but Anglo-Saxon culture has become almost completely cosmopolitanised and deracinated. Or, like English folk music and dance, marginalised, and even then sustained by people who recoil viscerally at the idea that the folk culture they are carrying on actually needs a folk. Attitudes exemplified by the formation, and wide and public adherence amongst luminati of the folk scene, of England's "Folk Against Fascism": which in fact is against any attempt to preserve the identity of the English folk whence the very culture they celebrate sprang, and thus a mutual suicide pact comparable to "Turkeys for Christmas".

Mutual suicide pacts inconceivable amongst peoples who think of themselves as peoples and not just as a collection of individuals. Which latter (as Fraser observes) Nordics in general, and Anglo-Saxons in particular, uniquely amongst the hominids of the World do. Fraser also observes that "WASPs are trusting souls". Indeed I would go further and say that Nordics generally on the whole are personally nicer and kinder, more compassionate, than anyone else.

Which is a strength amongst our own kind. As Fraser observes, our individualism, found "uniquely within Western biocultures" gave us "monogamy, nuclear families based upon consent and love with a consequent decline in the importance of extended kinship groups, representative government with individual rights against the state, moral universalism and a preference for reason and science over dogmatism and submission to in-group authority."

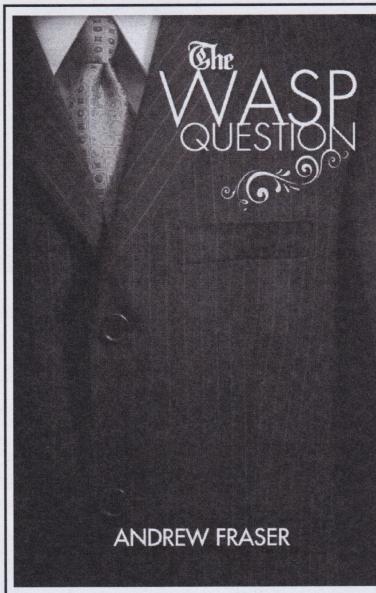
But it is a fatal weakness when we come into competition with other kinds of human who do not work that way. A collection of individuals are easily outcompeted by a cohesive, self-aware tribe which always remembers who it is and that it must put its own members first. Trust, as Fraser observes, opens the door to deceit by those less trusting and less deserving of trust. Compassion can also be exploited to destroy the compassionate. Many of us will have seen the sad

spectacle of pretty middle-class blonde ladies, nice smiles on their faces (and how often are such tin rattlers so Nordic in appearance?), rattling tins for Oxfam and the like. Thus unwittingly subsidising the breeding of a barbarian horde which will one day – if unchecked, driven by the burgeoning population Oxfam fed and so bred far beyond the carrying capacity of its own lands – sweep North and West to destroy and despoil the lands that bred their well-meaning if foolish benefactors. The hungry Black baby you feed out of compassion today will grow up to kill your children and take your land tomorrow....

Why are we like this? How did evolution – and Fraser (although a committed Christian as we shall see) is clearly well aware of, and happy to proclaim, the reality of evolution – select for such a collective suicide wish?

Fraser enlightens us, quoting from US Movement intellectual Kevin MacDonald: "This can be explained in terms of evolutionary psychology. Adapting to the harsh environment of the Ice Age 'the Nordic peoples evolved in small groups' and developed 'a tendency towards social isolation'. Natural selection favoured inventive and resourceful people able to survive on their own or in small groups. Adaptations were 'directed more at coping with the adverse physical environment than at competing with other groups'. Under such circumstances there emerged the paradoxical reality of an ethnocultural or racial group defined largely by the relative absence of an ethnocentric sensibility.

"In evolutionary terms, ethnocentrism is highly useful and adaptive in circumstances where survival depends upon the outcome of competition for resources between extended kinship networks and large, tightly-organised groups. While Northern Europeans remained hunter-gatherers in cold climates, they were unable to support large groups. Neither eth-



nocentrism nor extended kinship networks were of crucial significance in coping with harsh and unforgiving physical environments. Consequently, early Europeans were less likely than peoples in the Near East or in tropical lands to develop collectivist mechanisms for group competition. Instead monogamy and bilateral kinship relations in which both sexes made more or less equal contributions to the survival of small family units became the norm.”

Fraser goes on to point out that the way in which the Anglo-Saxons settled England further enhanced this process. The settlers were not tribes moving *en bloc*. They were warbands of young men – often younger sons – often from many Germanic tribes under the leadership of warriors of repute aiming to carve out new lands for themselves. Whilst some then sent home for wives, many seem to have taken native women for the mothers of their children, either in marriage or as concubines. This no doubt explains why the evidence of the genetic contribution of Anglo-Saxons to the modern English population is widely different depending on whether genetic evidence based on the male line (showing a large Anglo-Saxon element) or female line (showing very little invader genetic contribution) is used, and why culturally and linguistically the Anglo-Saxon overwhelmingly replaced the Romano-British even though there were not – as Fraser himself observes – very many invaders relative to the native population.

As Fraser points out, the upshot was further to weaken kinship networks amongst the Anglo-Saxons and cause them instead to build a society based on exchange of binding oaths and on sacral kings. Fraser sees Christianity as playing a key role, albeit a Christianity mutated to fit the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon Folk. He believes that “the Germans were Christianised only because Christianity was Germanised”. He argues that “contrary to the conventional wisdom espoused by neo-pagan white nationalists, the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons from paganism to a Germanized Christianity did not weaken their ethnocultural identity; nor did it dissolve their warlike spirit. It was not the Christian faith shining through the heroic deeds of Alfred the Great but its subsequent theological perversion into the social gospel of the corporate welfare state that drained the divine from the world of the WASP.”

Fraser constructs something of an idealised utopian vision of Anglo-Saxon England, with kings filled with sacredness – *heilerfüllt* – reigning over a land of sturdy households bound by oathkeeping and the common law, and founded on the values of an Old-Testament-based Germanized Christianity. JRR Tolkien would greatly have approved of this view! As would G.K. Chesterton, whose *Ballad of the White Horse* is a superbly moving evocation and celebration of this idealised Christian Anglo-Saxon England.

Whether it was ever really like this is actually not the point. As Fraser himself appreciates, to turn the Anglo-Saxons of today into a self-aware, cohesive Volk – which they are currently signally not – they need a founding myth to validate their identity. Like the similar myths of all other nations, this may not be true. But it need not be true, only believed. And however dubious as a reflection of an idealised past, it can serve well as an inspiration for an ideal future – a myth enabling rebirth. We may not all share Fraser’s vision of Old England, but I think it would be no bad thing if the English people and their descendants abroad came to do so, and as a result to act to make the myth real.

Action he sees we badly need. As he puts it:

Centuries of revolution have displaced the cult of sacral kingship from the hearts of the Angelcynn. WASP elites no longer even pretend to be heilerfüllt. Instead this self-serving, militantly secular, managerial-professional class preaches a hollow and legalistic constitutional patriotism, demanding that the Anglo-Saxon countries sacrifice themselves on the altar of universal human rights and free trade. Anglo-Saxons have cast off the spiritual moorings that once bound them to their ancestors and their descendants. Neither the state nor the Anglican Church represents any longer the political and spiritual unity of the Angelcynn. Civic national-

ism now serves as the official ideology of the corporate welfare state, while contemporary Anglicanism is steeped in a pious secular humanism. Both ostentatiously welcome as members all people, regardless of race, colour, creed, gender, language or ethnicity. Having been stripped of his own church and state, the contemporary WASP is sorely in need of a sacrificial king prepared to die, if necessary, to defend the ethnic interests and ancestral homelands of his people. Without the miraculous appearance of leaders ready, willing and able to revive their old-time folk-centred religion, WASPs will suffer the consequences of prolonged spiritual, geopolitical and demographic decline. Their distinctively constitutional brand of patriotism, once a selective advantage, has become a tragic flaw in the Anglo-Saxon character.

Fraser then goes on analyse how this happened. How his ethnocentric, faith based Anglo-Saxon England degenerated into a mass of “proposition states” bound by an ideology of civic nationalism which states that any featherless biped can be a citizen of the state if they accept its ideology (essentially the reification of ruthless selfish greed dressed up as “human rights” and “democratic values”). Incidentally anyone wondering why genuine nationalists so despise civic nationalism will find their answer in this book.

Fraser traces the apparent success but also gradual undoing of the Anglo-Saxons in England up to the 18th Century, and in America since. His analysis is well informed and cogently argued, but I will not rehearse it here – read the book yourself. It ranges from a revelation of mysteriously little publicised clauses of Magna Carta dealing with Jewish exploitation of Christians, to an interesting argument that in fact the USA has evolved through three distinct

phases, the First, Second and Third Republics as Fraser calls them. He does so from an interesting perspective, which he only reveals explicitly toward the end of the book.

Although fully accepting the reality of science and evolution, and its relevance to racial and social realities in history and today, Fraser is a committed Christian, albeit of an unusual kind. He leans to a trend within the theology of the modern Church of England called Radical Orthodoxy, which has reacted to the proliferation of openly gay vicars and lesbian feminist priestesses with the Church by moving toward the position of the Eastern, notably Greek and Russian, Orthodox Churches. Churches much more rooted in their own peoples and nations – the Russian bishops recently stated that “the Orthodox Christian is called to love his fatherland, which has a territorial dimension, and his brothers by blood” – i.e. expatriate Russians rather than Jewish oligarchs holed up in Hampstead with the wealth they looted from the Russian people – “who live everywhere in the world”.

Most of the Anglican Radical Orthodox have not yet gone that far, clinging on, for which Fraser rightly slates them, to the vestiges of liberal internationalism. However Fraser sees the possibility of following the theological argument to its conclusion in a new national ethnocentric Anglo-Saxon Orthodox Church.

Into the recipe Fraser stirs three additional theological spices. “Kynism” condemns miscegenation and race-mixing as a sin against the seventh Commandment. Fraser incidentally gives a very well-argued Christian theological case for preserving racial and national identity.

“Preterism” essentially teaches that the Second Coming of Christ and other eschatological prophecies were actually fulfilled in the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in AD 70. Here Fraser is clearly right to point out that the New Testament is abundantly clear in its message that the Second Coming will occur in the lifetimes of those who wrote it. Churches trying to argue their way out of that has convinced many down the years that Christianity is a load of nonsense.

Finally “covenant creationism” teaches that evolution by natural selection and the geological record is in fact compatible with the Bible. Fraser clearly accepts the validity of the science here and has no issue between it and his religious beliefs, although I have to say that his understanding



J.R.R. Tolkien, whose idealised utopian vision of England is reflected in Prof. Fraser's analysis.

of evolutionary mechanisms seems at times a little hazy (but I will spare a readership amongst whom I suspect evolutionary biologists are few and far between an elucidation of the “unit of selection” issue on which Fraser has evidently grasped the stick otherwise than by the right end). Indeed Fraser appeals to sociobiologists and Darwinians to embrace his Faith!

Interesting as the idea of Dawkins on the Road to Damascus may be, I for one am not about to convert. But that isn’t the point. As a scientific materialist as well as a racial nationalist, I may not think Fraser’s religious ideas are *true*. But I fully accept they are *useful* and should be encouraged to spread.

Fraser is also interesting on politics. Having given an interesting and well-researched and argued account of how WASPs got ourselves into this mess, he offers a set of ideas worth serious consideration on where we need to go to get out of it. Although on how we get there he is perhaps of less practical value.

En route he credibly argues for the addition to the pantheon of ideological inspirations and wellsprings of our ideology one Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke was a Radical Tory active in the 1730s and 1740s, denouncing the Whig regime of Walpole, which he saw as subservient to the power of money, breaking faith with the traditions and identity of the English people, and corrupt. A Marxist historian called Isaac Kramnick has denounced Bolingbroke as a “reactionary” and “populist” – anyone denounced for that by the likes of him is clearly worth another look! Fraser mines Bolingbroke for much ideological gold – again I recommend reading this book to reap the results. As I do to see why the Jewish scholar Hannah Arendt has something of value to contribute also (though I suspect she would not be happy to learn that!)

Fraser bases his political analysis on a clear perception of our present plight. He argues rightly and powerfully that it isn’t simply that he, and we, don’t like the internationalist global free market New World Order, and do not think our – and other people’s – ancient ethnic identities, races and cultures should go gently into their night of planetwide homogenised consumerism. The real issue is that whether you like it or not the New World Order does not work and is dying. Rotted by its own core values which undermine any society which adopts them, as well as crushed by the uncontrollable juggernaut of the stock market/corporate/financial Global Greed Machine, which serves its own inbuilt imperatives even as they lead it to destroy itself and indeed those who think they are its masters – and us too, if we don’t jump off in time ere it plunges into the abyss of collapse and chaos.

Its core values undermine the existence of the current System because, as Fraser sees:

“Civic patriotism cannot be sustained in multiracial societies. Ethnic diversity imposed from on high accelerates the mutation of still comparatively benign forms of early modern possessive individualism into the virulent postmodern pathology known as civic privatism. In the racially homogenous, overwhelmingly Protestant, society of seventeenth Century England, trust between inner-directed co-ethnics who happened to be strangers built up a fund of social capital that contributed greatly to economic growth and development. The predisposition toward trust in Anglo-Saxon societies remains a precious resource that is being depleted rapidly by mass Third World Immigration. Surrounded by aliens, people are mistrustful of their leaders, their professional colleagues, and their neighbours – even those belonging to their own race, religion, or ethnicity. The more ethnically diverse the area, the more likely people are to ‘pull in like a turtle’, avoiding active involvement in their largely fictional ‘communities’. Having few close friends, people in racially-mixed workplaces and neighbourhoods retreat into their homes, huddling unhappily in front of the television set. Even without the added burden of ethnic diversity, anomic consumer cultures sap the vitality of established communities.

“The doubly corrosive combination of ethnic heterogeneity and hedonistic consumerism leaves the legitimacy of the corporate welfare state dangerously dependent on the cornucopian myth of endless economic growth and development. Should the regime fail to deliver on its promise of permanent prosperity, the consequences will be catastrophic.”

Fraser is well aware that the regime will indeed fail to deliver. More and more people fighting for finite resources is unsustainable, even leaving out the collateral damage to the Earth’s ecology and biosystems being inflicted in the ever more desperate scrabble to supply ever more people – ever more non-White people in fact – with more and more of the consumer goods the global media dangle before them. Resource, food and fresh water supply exhaustion, environmental degradation and

possibly climate change conspire with the inherent instabilities present in large complex uncontrolled systems such as the global stock market/finance economy, the instability of societies being systematically drained of their ethnocultural binding glue and the prospect of deadly pandemics spreading swiftly across a globally interconnected world to make certain the impact of at least some of the “constellation of catastrophes” prophesied by Guillaume Faye within the next few decades. Fraser himself cites one of the plethora of scary scenarios being quietly circulated amongst the System’s experts – who evidently now know what is coming but are powerless to avert it. A study by the US military’s Institute of Strategic Studies warning of the collapse of civilization in a New Dark Age. One of many: our own Chatham House for example has been quietly spreading similar analyses of impending doom in select system circles for the past few years. The message to the rulers of the system from their own expert advisors being, to paraphrase Aragorn in Peter Jackson’s *Lord of the Rings* movies: “Are you frightened? “Er ...yes”. “You’re not frightened enough...”

Though however frightened, they become, our rulers are trapped in the machine they helped make but cannot control, and can and will do nothing until it is too late.

Fraser has a blueprint for a new Anglo-Saxon ethnopolitical society to rise from the ruins. Drawing on his own theology and the ideas of groups like the early 20th Century Distributists (who of course themselves drew upon similar religious ideas), his vision is of a faith-based ruralist Anglo-Saxon folk community, made up of households united by devotion to Throne, Faith, Family and Fatherland. Governed largely by traditional common law, but with local and national legislatures (I did not spot the old Anglo-Saxon word “folkmoor” in there but no doubt Fraser would adopt it gladly) elected by household franchise. It looks rather like the Shire of the Hobbits, a utopian vision by another Christian Anglo-Saxonist, JRR Tolkien.

It also, as Fraser himself explicitly recognises, fits into the Archaeofuturist vision of Guillaume Faye. Which I cannot better sum up than I did in my review of Faye’s book on that subject published in these pages a few issues back:

(Faye) envisages a society in which most of the population live in timeless harmony with the living land, cultivating it in traditional ways in a society of villages and small market towns, living by ancient faiths, be they pagan or traditionalist Catholicism or Orthodoxy (or Islam, in that faith’s homelands). Creating again a rich folk culture sprung from deep-rooted and largely self-governing communities. Organised into ethnically based autarchic states, according to the different traditions of the world’s different ethnic groups – for White Europeans, a basically democratic federal structure, for example. Whilst a minority in each state continue to ride the Faustian upwelling of rationalism and technology, advancing the frontiers of Science and Space, enlarging what the Race knows and can accomplish. And, indeed, for Faye does not shrink from the eugenic implications of genetics and the bioengineering and improvement of our own and other species it makes possible, what the Race is.



Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), author of *The Patriot King*, is one of the main inspirations for Prof. Fraser's book.

The only practical way actually to realise, eventually, Nietzsche's vision of the Superman, the next evolutionary step to which we are but the bridge. A technological minority, whose ideas are global in the sense that they span the world, and beyond, and whose knowledge and powers enable them to act, together where necessary with their counterparts in other states across the world, to preserve and protect the habitability, biodiversity and environment of the Earth.

A world comprised of, in Tolkienian terms, Elves and Hobbits. Scientific rationalist nationalists like me get the pointy ears. Traditionalist religious nationalists like Andrew Fraser have the furry feet! Fraser's faith-based Anglo-Saxon yeoman monarchies would comprise components of Faye's European federal polity – Eurosiberia, as he calls it. Or North American and Australasian equivalents. It is an attractive vision, reconciling disparate traditions and world-views into a thriving common whole.

How do we get there from here? Fraser himself, following Viscount Bolingbroke and, somewhat less exaltedly Bonnie Tyler in the '80s pop song, is holding out for a Hero. A Patriot Prince, summoned by God to save the Folk. Which if you believe in a God who does that sort of thing is a reasonably sensible thing to expect.

Though even he doesn't expect one to emerge from the bowels of Buckingham Palace. As he puts it: "Modern British monarchs are little more than bureaucratic hood ornaments, incapable of speaking and acting in defence of their kith and kin; the seemingly endless, disastrous reign of Elizabeth the Useless is the most obvious case in point." A point supported by H.M. Useless's devotion to the "Commonwealth", a disparate collection of mostly Third World states having, in the words of the late J. Enoch Powell "nothing in common and no wealth". Together with the fact that she has danced at conferences of this entity with virtually every blood soaked terrorist leader in 20th Century African history, even the one (Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya) who was well-known to have previously enjoyed sexual congress with a goat (a nanny goat, I should add, lest anyone think this distinguished Commonwealth statesman was some sort of pervert!)

Obviously a charismatic leader, especially of the Blood Royal, would be most welcome. Or indeed a sort of English Joan of Arc (the Maid of Newham, perhaps?) We can only hope, and in the case of Mr Fraser pray...

But in the meantime we can also plan. What this book does is provide an ideology and a vision here for English Nationalism. Another idea I'm not sure I agree with in principle, but will support if it works in practice. Something a lot more attractive and coherent than a confused civic nationalism thinly and unconvincingly hiding the well-known real views of the collection of political refugees lined up behind the hitherto insignificant banner of that cause. Rather than being coy about what they are against they can be frank about what they are for. A positive espousal of Anglo-Saxon culture and religion. And indeed language, modern English having become the debased *koine* of globalism. Much could be learned here from the early history of Irish Nationalism: we need our equivalent of the Gaelic League, the Gaelic Athletic Association, and Sinn Fein. As there and then so here and now. A cultural awakening must precede a political one. No-one surely – though of course the usual suspects inevitably will – can object to still another ethnic group seeking to assert its identity...

Similar Anglo-Saxon ethnocentrist and consciousness raising groups, initially based around heritage rather than politics, could similarly be set up across the Anglo-Saxon diaspora. Currently English-Americans are the invisible ethos in North America. Whilst being Irish by ancestry is seen as culturally and politically attractive – to such a degree that 4.5 million Irish Immigrants have mysteriously mushroomed according to US census figures into 40 million Irish Americans – being a WASP is seen as boring, "vanilla American" etc. That perception needs to change, or be changed. Like Tolkien's Ents, the Anglo-Saxons of the world need to awaken – or be awakened – to find they are strong.

Andrew Fraser's book will help that awakening. In that spirit it is heartily recommended, especially to those now calling themselves "English Nationalists".

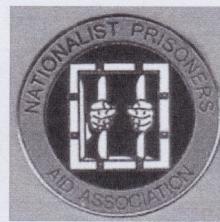
Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

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Falklands Again Under Threat

Once again, the Argentine Government is disputing Britain's possession of the Falkland Islands, despite the thrashing that country suffered when, under the foolish leadership of General Galtieri, it invaded the islands and South Georgia in 1982.

In view of the British Government's insane decision to emasculate our armed forces by implementing the cuts recommended by the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR), it is not surprising that Argentine President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner has taken the opportunity to renew Argentina's sabre-rattling claims to ownership of the islands.

It is also not surprising that according to a study recently undertaken by the United Kingdom National Defence Association, many military chiefs are known to be furious at the extent of the cuts.

The decision to implement the SDSR cuts by Cameron and his disgraced former Defence Secretary, Liam Fox, was a reckless gamble that has emboldened Mrs Kirchner to step up her totally unwarranted claims. Scrapping the superlative Harrier jump jets, delaying the building of aircraft carriers for the Royal Navy, wantonly vandalising nine brand new Nimrod MR4 reconnaissance aircraft, closing several military establishments and making redundant hundreds of service personnel demonstrate the Government's complete lack of understanding of the risks involved, not only to the Falkland Islanders, but also to Britain. The hasty enforcement of the cuts was a criminal – indeed, treasonable act.

For many years, as is now well known, British Governments of differing hues secretly sought ways and means of transferring the islands to Argentina. Before the outbreak of the Falklands War in 1982, there was ample evidence that led to the belief that the Government was already taking steps to rid itself of responsibility for the islands. Many politicians regarded the islands as a drain on our national economy and an embarrassing relic of British Imperialism.

In March 1967, the British Government formally informed Argentina that it was prepared to cede sovereignty over the islands under certain conditions if the wishes of the Islanders were respected. A Memorandum of Understanding was then prepared on the instructions of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

On 23 October 1967, Baring Brothers Bank advised the Foreign Office's American Department to let Argentina "infiltrate" the islands by selling to it the Falkland Islands Company, which then dominated the islands' economy. What did this have to do with Baring Brothers? If nothing else, this information confirmed the level of intrigue and collusion between the banking and big business fraternities and the Government. Most of us who take an interest in these matters are well aware that this sort of Establishment behaviour is still rife. Meanwhile, Mr Wilson appointed Foreign Office Minister Lord Chalfont to discuss with the Argentine Government measures necessary for the smooth transfer of the islands to Argentina, and, in particular, to convince the Islanders of the benefits they would enjoy by establishing closer ties with Argentina. Chalfont was also specifically tasked with persuading them that the acceptance of Argentine sovereignty would also be in their own interests.

In early 1968, the Governor of the Falkland Islands showed a copy of the proposals contained in the draft Memorandum of Understanding to the Islands' Executive Council. On learning of this duplicitous betrayal, some Unofficial Members of the Council sent the following communiqué to all MPs on 27 February 1968:

Are you aware that: Negotiations are now proceeding between the British and Argentine Governments which may result at any moment in the handing-over of the Falkland Islands to the Argentine?

Take note that: The Inhabitants of the Islands have never yet been consulted regarding their future – they do NOT want to become Argentines – they are as British as you are, mostly of English and Scottish ancestry, even to the 6th generation – five out of six were born in the Islands – many elderly people have never been elsewhere – there is no racial problem – no unemployment – no poverty, and we are not in debt.

Are you aware that: The people of these Islands do not wish to submit to a

Foreign Language, Law, Customs, and Culture because for 135 years they have happily pursued their own peaceful way of life, a very British way of life, unique in fact, when you consider that the Islands are 8,000 miles from the Country which they still call "Home" in spite of the Immigration Act. Lord Caradon said to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1965: "The people of this territory are not to be betrayed or bartered. Their wishes and their interests are paramount and we shall do our duty in protecting them." British Ministers have said the same until 1967 since when there has been silence.

Questions: Is our tiny community to be used as a pawn in Power Politics? Do you not feel ashamed that this wicked thing may suddenly be foisted on us? What can you do to prevent it? What are you doing? We need your help!

In March 1967, the Falklanders formed the Falkland Islands' Emergency Committee to promote their wishes regarding the future. The necessity for the Islanders taking this action evoked strong protests in Parliament and in

the media, prompting the Government to announce that there would be no cession of sovereignty against the Islanders' wishes. The following August, the final version of the Memorandum of Understanding was agreed by the Government. It proposed that:

The Government of the United Kingdom as part of such a final settlement will recognise Argentina's sovereignty over the Islands from a date to be agreed. This date will be agreed as soon as possible after (i) the two Governments have resolved the present divergence between them as to the criteria according to which the United Kingdom Government shall consider whether the interests of the Islanders would be secured by the safeguards and guarantees to be offered by the Argentine Government, and (ii) the Government of the United Kingdom are then satisfied that those interests are so secured.

This mealy-mouthed statement failed to satisfy the Islanders. It became obvious that a sell-out was being contemplated, if not imminently, then as a long-term prospect. Some years later the truth of this belief was confirmed by a report in *The Sunday Telegraph* (11 December 1977) which asserted, "Britain is pledged to win the Islanders' consent to changes in their status and future."

Lord Chalfont hoped the Islanders would be more amenable to negotiation of the sovereignty issue once such ties were established. This was followed by numerous indications of behind-the-scenes activity to persuade the Islanders to accept Argentine sovereignty. Successive governments, both Labour and Conservative, continued this process but it stalled after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands and South Georgia in 1982, which rightly caused a public outcry here in Britain. What today is so disturbing is that there is evidence to suspect that the question of the islands' sovereignty is still clandestinely on the agenda, despite the Government's frequently uttered pledge that no decision on the status of the islands will be made without the Islanders' consent, a pledge that has been repeated too often to convince.

A letter that appeared in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* late last year has not allayed widespread scepticism. In it, a former Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Stanley, and Officiating Naval Chaplain at Port Stanley, recalls how, before the 1982 invasion, the First Lieutenant of *HMS Endurance* told him about the political briefing the ship's company had received on the instructions of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, before landing in Port Stanley. They were told they should endeavour to conduct a "hearts and minds" policy to persuade the Falklanders that they should embrace Argentina's demand for sovereignty with more sympathy. Understandably, the Falklanders never wavered in their determination to remain British. How can we be sure that the same devious skulduggery is not recurring, despite all Mr Cameron's assurances?

Indeed, there is strong evidence that the sovereignty issue has continued under succeeding governments. In 1976, Prime Minister Callaghan initiated an expedition headed by Lord Shackleton to assess the economic condition of the islands. Shackleton concluded that the islands' economy was declining and recommended the establishment of new economic ties between Argentina



Royal Marine Commandos raising the flag at Port Howard, Falkland Islands, after the Argentine surrender during the 1982 Falklands War.

and the Islanders. This opened the door for yet another British politician, Ted Rowlands, to negotiate with the Islanders in February 1977. Although the islands' leaders were at first determined to remain under British rule, Rowlands convinced them to put the sovereignty issue back on the bargaining table. There was now at least a ray of hope by the British Government that the Islanders would accept an agreement that provided them economic advantages in return for some concessions on the sovereignty question. However, Rowland's hopes for an agreement never materialized.

During the next two years of negotiations, new proposals were discussed such as joint sovereignty and administration of the islands (referred to as the 'condominium concept') or leasing them for a predetermined number of years (the 'leaseback concept'). These proposals were rejected by the Falklanders and attacked in the British media. Thus, no substantive progress in negotiations was made during the remaining years of the Callaghan Administration.

Let us for a moment now examine the history of the Falklands and the inadmissibility of the grounds on which Argentina bases its claims.

The uninhabited islands were first discovered in 1592 by a British mariner named John Davis, and the first recorded landing was made in 1690 by Captain John Strong who named the islands in honour of the fifth Viscount Falkland, then Treasurer of the Navy.

The French made the next landings in 1701 and there were soon British and French settlements on the islands. In 1766, France ceded her settlement to Spain and in 1774; Britain withdrew from the islands for economic reasons. Spain was thus left in possession of the islands until the South American colonies seceded from the Spanish Empire in 1810.

In 1816, following the demise of the Spanish Empire, the newly formed United Provinces of Rio de la Plata claimed the islands and formally took possession of them four years later. The United Provinces were expelled from the islands by the United States as the result of a quarrel in 1831. In 1833, the British returned to the once more deserted islands and proceeded to colonize them. They have remained a British possession, peopled exclusively by the British ever since.

So on what grounds does Argentina base its claim to the islands? They are fourfold: first, because they were once part of the former Spanish Empire; second, because the continued British 'occupation' is supposedly a 'colonial anachronism', and therefore, *ipso facto*, reprehensible; third, because of the geographical relationship between the islands and the South American landmass; and fourth, on account of the proximity of the islands to Argentina.

Is there any truth at all in Argentina's claims? Let us examine them.

The claim that because the Falkland Islands were once part of the Spanish Empire they should now be transferred to Argentine control is ill-founded and illogical. From the foregoing, it is clear that at no time has Argentina ever held the Islands. Nor does it have any cultural links with the British people living there. Indeed, both France and Spain have stronger claims to the islands than Argentina. However, as Britons discovered the islands, were first to land on them, populate them and control them for a period that greatly exceeds the total time that they came under the jurisdiction of France, Spain or the United Provinces, then Britain has an indisputable right to them.

The argument that the British presence on the Falklands is a colonial legacy offensive to 'world opinion' and the 'international community' is hypocritical. For would not Argentines who settled there following a British withdrawal merely be perpetuating colonialism themselves? Furthermore, are not the ruling classes in what we now call Argentina, the descendants of those Spaniards who invaded and ruthlessly exterminated the Native Americans who inhabited that country and large parts of South America, answerable for far harsher forms of colonialism than any perpetrated by our British forebears?

The suggestion that the Falklands belong to Argentina because they once formed part of the South American mainland during some remote geological epoch is absurd and possibly untrue. Many eminent geologists believe that the Falklands were originally part of the South African landmass. Using Argentina's reasoning, France could claim that because England was part of the European Continent before the formation of the English Channel, England belongs to France (or *vice versa*).

Argentina's claim that it has proprietorial rights to the Falklands owing to the islands' proximity to Argentina is also absurd. For if distance be the deciding factor when determining territorial possession, then the Channel Islands would belong to France and Corsica to Italy.

In 1964 an Argentine political organization known as the Condor Group, launched a bizarre and abortive air 'invasion' of the Falklands in order to 'liberate' the islanders. Expecting to find the islands populated by Spanish-speaking *campesinos* exploited by British 'imperialists', the invaders were astonished to discover that hardly anyone there knew Spanish and that the inhabitants were almost entirely of British descent. They were also surprised to find that the Islanders' living standards were much better than their own.

During recent years, Argentine schoolchildren are taught that the Falklands, which they call Islas Malvinas, rightfully belong to Argentina. The cry *Las Malvinas son nuestras* provides the corrupt and inefficient regime of President Kirchner with a convenient means of diverting the attention of her people away from the squalid conditions in which many of them live.

During the 1970s, Argentina adopted similar tactics by claiming three islands in the Beagle Channel off Tierra del Fuego in breach of an international arbitration, which awarded them to Chile.

In view of all the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, why is it that the Argentine Government persists with the fallacy that the Falkland Islands belong to Argentina? Apart from providing Argentina with an excuse to deflect domestic criticism of its economic and repressive social policies, its present claims are further heightened by Britain's search for oil deposits believed to exist in the seas surrounding the islands. Argentina also casts an envious eye on the plentiful fishing stocks, including the highly nutritious krill, available in the Islands' territorial waters. By contrast, Argentina has neither the funds nor technological expertise

to locate, let alone extract oil. Similarly, it has not the means to fish for krill on a large scale. Does it not occur to the Argentine Government that by thwarting the Falklanders' legitimate endeavours to create a viable economy on the islands helps no one? Adopting a more friendly and helpful approach would benefit, the Falklands, Britain and Argentina itself. Is it not possible for Britain and Argentina to cooperate on trade and related matters without affecting Britain's sovereignty over the islands or jeopardising the Islanders' livelihoods?

When one considers the vast sums of money the British Government spends to bolster up dictatorships in Africa and elsewhere (and, incidentally, in Argentina itself), money often used to purchase arms to suppress internal opposition or to wage war, it seems strange that we are unable to provide funds to ensure military and financial security for the Falklands. It also beggars belief that we make vast donations in the form of aid to countries that have little or no relationship with the UK. However, let us not forget that in his election manifesto, Mr Cameron specifically promised to "ring-fence" overseas aid – one of the very few promises duplicitous Dave has kept!

In view of the Government's parsimony towards our kith and kin on the Falklands, and the erosion of our defence capability, the Islanders cannot be blamed for suspecting that, as mentioned above, in the long term many of our lily-livered politicians would be very happy to rid themselves of the responsibility for the islands.

In a leading article I wrote for *New Frontier* when editor of that paper in 1982, during the Falkland War, I concluded the article with these words: *We sincerely hope that the events of the past few weeks have taught our lackadaisical politicians a lesson. Their first and foremost duty is looking after the interests of our own people – however far away from the Motherland they may live.*

Sadly, that lesson has not been learnt. The decision to scrap the Harriers means that Britain will have no carrier aircraft capability until 2020, and the next aircraft carrier, the *Queen Elizabeth*, will not be operational for at least another eight years. Owing to the continuous dereliction of duty of our politicians, the fate of the Falklanders is yet again in jeopardy.

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England

Jonathan Bowden, one of the outstanding figures of the New Right, died of a heart attack at the age of 49 on 29th March. Many of the clichés used by obituarists really are true in Jonathan's case. He leaves a gap in the lives of his friends and comrades that will be impossible to fill. His contribution to our Movement was and will remain unique. He spoke to us from another age, or perhaps an age yet to come.

As all who heard him will vividly recollect, Jonathan Bowden was an exceptional orator, who could educate, entertain and inspire with often astounding erudition, fluency and power. In recent years some of Jonathan's most memorable contributions were at meetings of the New Right in London, which he chaired. It fell to his New Right colleague Troy Southgate to announce Jonathan's death.

During the late 1980s and early 1990s Jonathan was associated with a group that was pushed to the fringes of the modern Conservative Party, though most of their views would have been perfectly mainstream a generation or two earlier. He had been a Conservative Party member in East London during the early 1980s, and at the end of the decade was among the organisers of Western Goals (UK), which hosted anti-communist and conservative speakers ranging from the CIA veteran and retired general John Singlaub to the French National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen.

Yet for Jonathan the "Western" values implied in that group's title meant more than opposing the decaying husk of world communism. Jonathan was never a natural Conservative in the late 20th century (let alone the Cameronian) sense of that word – neither his personality nor his ideology could be squashed into the Reagan-Thatcher mould. I have no doubt he would have agreed with Evelyn Waugh: the problem with the Conservative Party is that it has failed to turn the clock back by a single second.

Many of Waugh's generation (and the preceding one) were among Jonathan Bowden's pantheon of artistic and political heroes: Roy Campbell, Ezra Pound, W.B. Yeats, Ernst Jünger. That spirit lived on in post-war England through one particular hero for whom Jonathan Bowden worked for a few years, the novelist and journalist Bill Hopkins. In 1999 Jonathan, Adrian Davies and Eddy Butler co-edited a book of essays – *Standardbearers: British Roots of the New Right* – to which he also contributed an assessment of 'Hopkins – An Angry Young Man'.

For those who rejected the entire spirit of post-war Britain – repelled by the enforced mediocrity, the racial melting pot, the denial of human instinct – the politics of the 1990s were to prove even more uncomfortable than the 1980s. While Bill Hopkins had long since withdrawn from the arena before his death last year, Jonathan Bowden remained combative and engaged, even in movements that were in every sense far too small for him.

After a brief flicker of success around 1990 when its leaders won control of the Monday Club (the Conservative Party's best known right-wing faction) Western Goals was effectively defunct by 1993, following the imprisonment of its Vice-President for fraud and attacks on its meetings by the left-wing media and associated rent-a-mobs.

Jonathan Bowden and a handful of colleagues went on to form the Revolutionary Conservative Caucus, and later the Bloomsbury Forum. These were efforts to rescue something from the High Tory tradition that had died out in the higher reaches of the Conservative

Party during the Churchill era. From this perspective, Margaret Thatcher and her ideological guru Keith Joseph were correctly seen as Victorian Liberals rather than Tories.

In 1994 Jonathan was among a group of controversial activists whose membership of a Conservative Party branch in Colchester, Essex, attracted media attention. This was a period when the "far right" was becoming newsworthy thanks to the election of Derek Beckon as the BNP's first borough councillor. Jonathan's colleagues in what was denounced as an "extremist" infiltration of the Conservative Party branch included Mark Cotterill (now EFP chairman and editor of *Heritage and Destiny*), Dave Moon (a former National Front activist), and Sam Swerling (a college lecturer and former councillor who later joined the BNP).

Jonathan had long been friendly with those on the Right who crossed over from the outer reaches of Monday Club Conservatism to associate with racial nationalist groups and parties. In 2000 he allied with old friends Adrian Davies and Eddy Butler, as well as new comrades Steve and Sharron Edwards, to form the Freedom Party, which posed a briefly successful challenge to Nick Griffin's BNP at a time (2000-2002) when Griffin's corruption was already evident for those who chose to see it.

When the Freedom Party's challenge faded, Jonathan Bowden took the bold decision to join the British National Party himself, vainly hoping that he could exert some beneficial influence, and he quickly became one of the party's most popular figures, touring branches around the country with characteristic verve. For a short time he held the post of BNP cultural officer.

Alongside his output of speeches and essays, Jonathan Bowden was a prolific artist whose work can be seen on several of his book covers, and as a collaborator in two *avant-garde* films. One of these reflected his longstanding interest in the Punch & Judy tradition, which was also the subject of an address to the New Right in November 2009.

During the summer of 2007 Jonathan found himself on the wrong side of his party leader in a factional dispute, and was ruthlessly traduced by the leader's minions in a series of grossly defamatory online articles. He swiftly resigned from the party, and though he was prepared to help out some of those BNP individuals whom he continued to respect, he eventually ceased all activity on the BNP's behalf in 2010, by which time he was working with Troy Southgate, Michael Woodbridge and other old friends to build the New Right as a forum for wide-ranging discussions not only of politics but of philosophy, religion, art, history and more.

Inevitably the strains and stresses of nationalist politics took their toll on his health, but Jonathan's many friends in the Movement were delighted by his return to the frontline during the last year with regular appearances at the New Right and at Jez Turner's London Forum. We are fortunate that several of Jonathan's speeches to the New Right and elsewhere were filmed. Some are already available online, and it is hoped that a compilation will appear on DVD.

Jonathan Bowden has died before his 50th birthday, but his courage, his insight and his sheer character will remain ever present for those who continue the struggle for a better England.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



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The Money Swindle

Simon Sheppard gives a radical account of modern finance

Very few people understand our financial system, because much of what follows is rarely discussed. Even economists neglect many of the basic processes described here, and this accounts in large part for their failure to predict the current economic crisis.

Money is not a good, it is a measure. Since the introduction of paper money this distinction has been progressively eroded. Originally coinage, made of gold and silver, was issued by both the Crown and church authorities. The first paper money was written receipts for gold.

When the word usury is used nowadays, which is not often, it usually denotes 'excessive interest.' But its original and primary meaning was 'any interest at all.' Making money from money was illegal under church law. The Third Lateran Council denounced usury as a sin in 1179, and claiming otherwise was declared a heresy in 1312. The taboo continued for several centuries. If a fisherman needed money for a boat, he entered into a profit-sharing arrangement with a business partner; if a house was bought, a "rent" could be paid until the purchase price was reached. Compare that situation with today, with "interest-only mortgages" in which householders only pay interest on the price of a house, and never actually come to own it.

Carrying gold was burdensome and risky, so the practice developed of depositing it with people, often jewellers, who had strong-boxes. Receipts were issued and these were exchanged, becoming the forerunner of the modern banknote. The Bank of England was established in 1694 to become Britain's central bank but even in the first few years of its formation its "promissory notes" were still handwritten. Sovereign and half-sovereign coins were issued made of gold until quite recently. A gold sovereign was worth twenty silver shillings, or £1, but gold coins were hastily withdrawn from circulation in August 1914 with the outbreak of World War I.

Swindle 1: Fiat currency

The link between money and gold continued until the early thirties, when many countries gave up the "gold standard." The Bank of England abandoned the last vestiges of it in 1931. Up to that date the bank had been legally obliged to exchange any banknote for the equivalent amount of gold.

The principle behind the gold standard was that it prevented the runaway printing of money. It was not the only option however. Germany in the inter-war years had almost no gold reserves, and adopted a policy of printing money according to the amount of wealth produced by its workforce. It has been suggested that the resurgence of Germany's economy was the real provocation for the Second World War. Germany had bucked the stranglehold of debt to international financiers and thrived. The country simply could not be allowed to set an example to other nations.

With the departure from the gold standard the modern era of money began. Without the backing of a tangible asset our money became what is known as a fiat currency, from the Latin *fiat*, meaning decree. Money's value is set solely by fiat; in other words, what the government says it is. Ultimately the currency is made legitimate by the fact that the government accepts these notes in payment for debts, i.e. taxes.

The principle of fiat currency bears comparison with a Ponzi scheme, one of the most basic types of financial fraud, named after its origina-

tor, an Italian called Ponzi. In such an arrangement, investments are attracted with the promise of high interest, but the interest payments are really paid by new recruits to the scheme. The original investment – the principal – is squandered to finance the lavish lifestyle of the fraudster, or squirreled away in offshore accounts. Eventually investors will ask for their money back or the fraudster will run out of new suckers to invest in his scheme.

When a government running an economy based on fiat currency gets into trouble, as it surely must, it has two options. Either it can confess its incompetence, and face recriminations for the mess; or alternatively it can print more money and carry on as before. This only delays the inevitable denouement. "I have discovered the secret of the philosopher's stone, it is to make gold out of paper" wrote John Law, who ruined the

French economy by this manner in 1720. This is likely to be repeated.

Consider the situation with government-issued bonds, called gilts. Physically they are just printed certificates with an ornate surround. Regarded as high grade investments, they are backed by governments, who rarely default on their debts. A government may raise money by printing these certificates and selling them to another, wealthier country, promising to repay that money after a period, typically five years, plus interest, typically five percent. The term of the debt conveniently places the repayment obligation on the shoulders of the following government.

Should a British gilt issue be undersold, that is, not enough buyers have taken up the gilt issue, it is underwritten by the Bank of England, which will print money to purchase the gilts on the same terms. This ensures that all the capital required by the government is raised. Although the Bank of England was nationalised in 1948 it remains independent, and thus can print

money, lend it to the government and charge interest on it. Its equivalent in the United States is the Federal Reserve, which despite its name is a private company, and which operates under similar terms.

Thus the sale of gilts has two outcomes: either the taxes paid by British people are used to pay the interest on a loan from wealthy foreigners, making them even richer, or they pay interest to the Bank of England, who only had to print the money to lend it to the government.

'Quantitative easing' is just a fancy term for the instant creation of money. Money is generated out of thin air by the Bank of England to inject liquidity – ready cash – into the system. Thus in a fiat currency system the central bank can create money as a debt, and that money, which is merely an entry in a ledger or an addition to a spreadsheet, ceases to exist once the debt is repaid.

Hence we can conceive how using a fiat currency, which allows the unlimited creation of money, can lead to a system of perpetual debt. Similarly, a loan from a local bank is not real money, it is money that has been contrived solely for the purpose of arranging debt.

Swindle 2: Fractional reserve banking

What's the difference between a counterfeiter and a banker? Answer: The banker charges interest.

We now move down from the level of 'fairy-tale money' created by central banks, to the invention of more virtual money by local banks. Banks attract deposits from customers: there is the 'chump change' of current accounts, and the larger sums in deposit accounts. These accu-



As founder of the first French central bank in 1716, John Law pioneered many modern financial theories, but was also responsible for the infamous "Mississippi Bubble" and consequent collapse of the French economy in 1720.

mulated deposits are lent out to other customers. However, most loans made by the bank are with money which does not exist.

The fractional reserve system is standard banking practice and typically operates with a ratio of ten percent (though recently often less). That is, a tenth of all deposits are held back by the bank as the 'fractional reserve': the other nine-tenths are lent out.

This is why a "run on the bank" is such a disaster. True, some of the bank's reserve will be in medium or long-term investments which are not immediately realisable, but the pressing problem for the bank is that it simply does not have the money. The fundamental assumption of fractional reserve banking – which again, is a completely normal feature of modern banking – is that all the bank's customers will not ask for their money back at the same time. If they do, disaster befalls it. The cash held at the bank is only that which it expects to issue during the normal course of business.

Suppose £100 is deposited at a bank. Soon, £90 of it will be lent out by the bank, but that £90 is bound to return, even before the loan is repaid. The £90 will be used to purchase goods or services, and these payments eventually become deposits at banks. Of that £90 in deposits, £81 will again be lent out. Already £171 has been lent from that initial deposit of £100.

A simple computer simulation shows what happens after ten iterations of this 10:90 rule. And these iterations will take place, unless money is borrowed from the bank only to be stuffed under a mattress – an absurd notion. The fractional reserve held by the various banks is £65, but the loans originating from that £100 deposit total £586.

We can see that if a run on a single bank is a calamity, then a run on the banks is catastrophic. The money is not there: it has already been lent out, many times over. Applying the fractional reserve system and by scheduling loans and the repayments on those loans – plus interest of course – even local banks are able to generate money out of nothing.

Swindle 3: Churn and burn

When a company grows to a certain size it may decide to become "public": shares, that is portions of the company, are sold, and this is the class of investment called equities. Shares are traded on stock markets, which according to theory are a perfect economic system where prices are settled according to supply (the number of shares issued) and demand (the attractiveness of the shares). Theoretically the opposing dynamic of fear and greed – fear of loss and the desire to maximize gain – in the psyche of the brokers makes them act as rational dealers acting individually and collectively to establish a perfect equilibrium. That is, the system automatically corrects itself, and share prices accurately reflect their true value.

The fallacy of this was demonstrated with the collapse in summer 2007, when the markets fell over 40%. For months commentators had warned of the danger of the complex mortgage debt bundles (repackaged bad US mortgages) which had been traded worldwide. There were clear signs of problems ahead. Yet brokers collectively dismissed these prophets of looming disaster as "Frasers," after the Dad's Army character whose catchphrase was "We're all doomed!" For three months or so the Stock Exchange was in a state of denial. It was certainly not acting as a perfect economic system.

The original stock market was Dutch, but many theories of stock market dynamics derive from the railroad companies which spread across North America during its early development. The railways

were a good indicator of financial health because they carried materials for building and the products of that industrial expansion.

Shares are subjected to all manner of manipulation for profit. Four well known gambits are Pump and Dump, Short and Distort, Poop and Scoop and Churn and Burn. This last, however, summarises the entire system.

When an investor contacts his broker, he may give instructions to sell or buy a particular stock. Or an investment manager might manage a portfolio of stocks and trade them at his discretion. For every transaction, the broker earns a fee. Whether the investor gains or loses, the broker always profits. He has an incentive to trade, because the more he deals the more he earns. In Churn and Burn, a broker excessively trades (churns) an investor's stocks to maximize his fees (burning the investor). This has grown on a huge, market-wide scale in recent years.

Equities are traditionally medium to long-term investments. For example, an individual might hold a portfolio of stocks for a couple of decades then sell them off slowly to pay for his retirement. However the rate of trading has risen dramatically. Automatic trading is done using computers ('black box trading') by which stocks, commodities or currencies might be held for just a few seconds. It is estimated that a barrel of oil now changes hands eighty times before it reaches the end-user.

The result is a system that churns round and around generating commissions on abstract contracts and sliced packages of debt ("derivatives") which have little relevance to reality. Even the implosion of many of these financial phasmata in 2007 failed to reduce the turnover: if we define churn-rate as the percentage of shares sold in a year, for the London Stock Market it was 30 percent in 2007, 50 percent in 2008 and 90 percent in 2009. The stock market in its entirety has become a Churn and Burn scam, creaming off wealth solely for the benefit of financial manipulators within the system.

So many shares circulate in pension funds and the like that it is often not necessary for an insider to actually

buy shares, only borrow them from a colleague. Shorting is betting on a falling stock price. The stock may fall of its own accord or be distorted, or there may be insider knowledge. A number of shares are borrowed, then sold at the existing price. When the price has fallen, shares are purchased to repay the loan. The difference between the sell price and the cost to repay the borrowed shares is pure profit. Shorting is one practice of many that benefit no-one except the successful trader. No goods are produced and no real wealth is created by these trades. All the benefit is for the manipulators themselves.

Speculating using borrowed money is called leveraging, and leverage ratios have reached unprecedented levels, up to 35 being reported. That is, trades are made using 35-fold the actual capital stake available. Trading 'at the margin' is another method of greatly increasing the size of a nominal stake.

The stock market's inherent instability allows it to respond to changing conditions. With ever more convoluted "financial products" – borrowing real world terminology, even though nothing is produced – the markets have become dangerously unstable. It is a vast, parasitic drain on society and the people who genuinely create wealth, the bedrock of that society. Created to facilitate capital flow for business, the stock market now threatens to bring the real economy down with it.

The most basic form of leveraged investment is a mortgage: the value of the property is expected to rise, and a loan is taken out to secure that investment. This is of secondary importance to ordinary people however, because a basic human requirement is having somewhere to live.



The original Dragon's Den! This and nine other dragons mark the boundaries of the City of London – the world's main business centre during most of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Swindle 4: Death and taxes

A well-known aphorism is that two things in life are certain: death and taxes. When death and tax are combined in Inheritance Tax the result is a potent mix of iniquity.

A telling example occurred during the Second World War. Sir Josiah Stamp was a director of the Bank of England from 1928 to 1941 and a wealthy man. Stamp lived with his son, who was his heir, in a London townhouse. One night in 1941 the house took an unlucky direct hit by a German bomb, and both father and son were killed, probably at the same instant.

Under the laws of inheritance, as applies in such a case, the father was deemed to have died before his son, incurring death duties as the elder Stamp's fortune passed to his son. Then death duties were applied again as the legacy passed from the son to the remaining heirs. That is, the duties were applied twice from a single fatal event.

The plain fact is that Inheritance Tax is levied on wealth upon which tax has already been paid. The case of Stamp is an extreme example, but it vividly illustrates the fundamental injustice of death duties, because this double taxation is actually routine. Income Tax – which was introduced at the time of the Napoleonic Wars as a "temporary measure" – is paid as wealth is accrued, and that wealth is taxed again at death.

In effect, Britain has experienced a Marxist revolution in slow motion. We have endured the progressive centralisation of government, with thousands of new laws encroaching on almost every aspect of our lives, and an oppressive regime of political correctness. The effect has been to mould the population into a conformist and malleable bloc whose main function is to toil for the benefit of a super-rich elite, an elite whose only skill is in manipulating money.

Every society will have an aristocracy of some form, but the effect of Inheritance Tax has been to supplant one aristocracy with another. The number of "Richistanis," the class of super-rich whose individual wealth is £50 million or more, has mushroomed in recent years, increasing an estimated hundred-fold. On the other hand, Britain's traditional aristocracy have been under sustained attack through the imposition of death duties on their estates.

Britain's aristocracy have historically been the holders of much of our agricultural land and maintain stately homes up and down the country. They are the guardians of much of our heritage and culture. Family seats which have stood for centuries are being dismantled with each generation due to Inheritance Tax. It is a Marxist process, although executed at a grossly decelerated rate.

The British aristocracy performed another important social role. Having little or no affiliation to a political party, and not being dependent on votes or patronage, they were free to speak frankly on topics which would not otherwise be broached. This is the advantage of a hereditary House of Lords.

Again, Sir Josiah Stamp provides us with a vivid example. Addressing a lecture audience in Texas in 1927 he frankly described the modern banking system, about which he was eminently qualified to comment, as follows:

"The modern banking system manufactures money out of nothing. The process is perhaps the most astounding piece of sleight of hand that was ever invented. Bankers own the Earth. Take it away from them, but leave them the power to create money, and with the flick of the pen they will create enough money to buy it back again... Take this great power away from them and all great fortunes like mine will disappear, and they ought to disappear, for then this would be a better and happier world to live in. But if you want to continue to be slaves of the banks, and pay the cost of your own slavery, then let bankers continue to create money and control credit."

Incidentally, Winston Churchill continued a very old tradition when he specified that his legacy only pass to his male heirs. The abandonment of this practice, with women living typically six to eight years longer than men, has also had a profound effect on society.

Britain's traditional aristocracy were models of decorum and their affairs and muted scandals were the grist of latter-day newspaper gossip columns. Today's aristocracy however consists firstly of the afore-

mentioned Richistanis, who generally only socialize with each other, tending to avoid publicity in fear of exciting justifiable resentment and secondly, for public consumption, grossly overpaid actors, musicians and sportsmen. These and non-entity "celebrities" compete with each other for notoriety by their bad behaviour. It should be obvious which of the traditional or modern type of aristocracy is preferable as a source of role models.

Approaching the end-game

Supporters of the present financial system argue that it has brought us economic growth and prosperity. But at the top of the chain are international capitalists of spurious loyalties with a vested interest in the system that made them super-rich. Their only creed is self-interest. Some are actively dangerous, with George Soros as a good example. A Hungarian Jew, he was educated in England and now lives in America. In 1992 he borrowed £6.5 billion to convert to Deutschmarks and French Francs and the loans, in Sterling, were repaid after the pound had lost value. This shorting of Sterling caused 'Black Wednesday' and made Soros his first billion. That wealth is now used to finance hundreds of front organisations which cynically orchestrate protest movements around the world which sometimes succeed in toppling governments.

Under the twin evils of fiat money and usury, large numbers, perhaps all but the super-rich, will be condemned to a life of debt slavery. The truth about how much this has progressed is demonstrated by the increasing difficulty people have buying a home. It shows how much poorer we have become, although our fall in wealth has been hidden by the plummeting cost of consumer toys like mobile phones and flat-screen TVs. In 1965, a perfectly ordinary working man could buy a house with a mortgage lasting ten years. His wife had no need to work. Now however, it takes the combined earnings of both man and wife to pay off a mortgage lasting 25 or 30 years. Our wealth is false wealth: the vast sums the Establishment is now squandering on imposing its political dogma, maintaining its hugely bloated bureaucracy, and fighting foreign wars, is the tax income on wages our grandchildren have yet to earn.

As confidence in the existing financial order falls, demand for gold rises, and this accounts for the dramatic increase in gold's value in recent years. Normally gold is stable in the long term, being regarded as a safe haven rather than a profitable investment. Yet its price has increased more than five-fold in the last decade. This is a harbinger of things to come.

Constantly increasing economic growth, like unlimited population growth, is an impossibility. This is especially true for an island of relatively small land area such as Britain. We need to redefine what we mean by wealth, and reaffirm the traditional British attitude that money isn't everything. Wealth includes having our families close by; living in a community of people whom we understand and who understand us; having enough to eat, and enough space to feel free. To be able to prosper by our own efforts. Concepts of wealth and of nationhood which neglect these factors are base.

Hurry up and go bust

Just like a casino, the only real winners in our current financial system are the individuals who run it. Those who print money are rich beyond compare, and politicians, with all their perks, are paupers by comparison. The higher up the money chain, the greater is the swindle, and the separation now between those who create wealth by honest toil, practical invention and science, and those who merely cream off fees and percentages by trading in virtual money, is wider than it has ever been. This is an inevitable consequence of a fiat money system, as money is consolidated into the hands of its master manipulators.

That system is now tumbling towards its collapse, and that collapse is inevitable, if not soon then later. It is an immutable law not just of economics, but of nature, that a system based on untruth will fail.

Simon Sheppard, Hull, East Riding

Fraudulent Conversion: by Colin Jordan

Published by NS Press, 2010. No ISBN - 141pp, hardback, Available for £14.00 (including postage) from Second Chance Sales, c/o The Sunwheel, PO Box 6, Heckmondwike, West Yorkshire, WF16 0XF, England

On September 17, 1918, a minister of the Netherlands embassy in Petrograd telegraphed the British government concerning the state of affairs in Russia, about eleven months after the Bolshevik seizure of power. His lengthy report included this key passage:

I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging [i.e., World War I], and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organized by Jews who have no nationality, and whose object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things.

It was widely recognized at the time that the Bolshevik revolution was not a "Russian revolution," as it is now called, but rather the capture of the Russian government by a tiny, well-organized band of Jewish communists. Although the Jews made up only about one percent of the total Russian population, the upper and middle echelons of the new Soviet regime were 85 percent to 90 percent Jewish. Indeed, the Bolshevik leader, who called himself Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, brought in hundreds of non-Russian Jewish revolutionaries from across the world to staff his new government. Only Lenin himself was apparently non-Jewish. (However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1980s, it was revealed that the Soviets had concealed evidence concerning Lenin's ancestry: his maternal grandfather was a Jew.) Clearly, by the end of the civil war which followed the Bolshevik seizure, Russia was completely in the hands of the Jews.

However, after Lenin's death in 1924, there was a vicious power struggle within the Communist Party between Joseph Stalin (one of the few non-Jewish Bolsheviks), and the epitome of Jewish Marxism, Leon Trotsky (who was born with the name Lev Bronstein).

Trotsky lost, and Stalin began a ruthless and systematic purge of Trotsky's followers. By the early 1950s, some observers felt that the Jews had lost control of the Soviet empire. Indeed, rumors circulated that Stalin himself had become an anti-Semite, and that his regime had adopted anti-Semitism as its *de facto* policy.

One of the most vigorous proponents of the idea that the USSR had become anti-Jewish was the neo-fascist activist and propagandist Francis Parker Yockey. In 1952, the Soviet puppet-government of Czechoslovakia executed fourteen people for treason; eleven of the fourteen were Jews. Yockey immediately wrote an analytical article entitled *What is Behind the Hanging of 11 Jews in Prague?* Yockey's article was widely distributed throughout the nationalist movement, both in the UK and worldwide. It first appeared in *The Frontfighter*, a small newsletter issued from Britain by Yockey's own European Liberation Front. It was quickly picked up by James Madole in New York, who reprinted it in his *National Renaissance Bulletin*, which had a substantial readership both in the US and abroad.

Veteran nationalists and anti-Semites were appalled: to them, it was a matter of incontrovertible truth that the USSR was run by the Jews. They believed that the ultimate goal of the Soviet Union was not the establishment of an international classless Marxist society, but rather the institution of a global Jewish dictatorship, and that Soviet Marxism was only a mask disinguing this end. To these hardline anti-Jewish nationalists, Yockey's suggestion that the Soviet Union had broken free of Jewish domination and become anti-Semitic was either madness or treason.

One of the Movement regulars who led the attack on Yockey was Arnold Leese. Leese was a British National-Socialist, who before World War II had led the tiny Imperial Fascist League. By the 1950s, he was in the twilight years of his life, and limited his activities to publishing an NS newsletter, *Gothic Ripples*. In it, he swiftly moved to attack Yockey's essay, and when it was reprinted by Madole, he fumed, "The NRP has been taken over by the Varangists" (Ulick Varange being one of Yockey's pen-names).

One of Leese's contacts was a 32-year old schoolteacher who was just emerging as a leading figure in British nationalism: Colin Jordan. Jordan took Leese's rejection of Yockey's theories as an ideological guidepost, and

in 1955 refuted Yockey's essay with a book-length response: *Fraudulent Conversion: The Myth of Moscow's Change of Heart*, which has been reprinted by the NS Press in 2011.

Fraudulent Conversion begins with establishing the Jewish origins of Marxism in the 1800s, and goes on to convincingly document the Jewish nature of the Bolshevik coup in Russia of 1917. However, as the book reveals, in 1948, when some European Jews established the state of Israel in Palestine, a substantial portion of world Jewry instantly transferred their allegiance from Communism (that is, the USSR) to Zionism (that is, Israel). Many Russian Jews who were nominally Marxists were among those who shifted their loyalties from the USSR to Israel. Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, reacted with ruthless brutality: Zionism was denounced as "Jewish, bourgeois nationalism," and Soviet Jews who supported Israel were treated as traitors. The lucky traitors were sent to concentration camps in the so-called "gulag archipelago." The unlucky traitors were tortured and executed.

From a historical perspective, it is clear that Jordan was right about this

and Yockey was wrong. What Yockey perceived as a fundamental racial and ideological transformation of the Soviet Union from an empire secretly run by the Jews into a Slavic anti-Jewish state was an illusion. Rather than a fundamental ethnic anti-Semitism, the reaction of Stalin's regime to Zionism was of a very limited and ideological nature. Jews who supported Zionism were indeed persecuted – but those who remained loyal to Soviet Marxism were left unmolested. Jordan painstakingly provides detailed and sourced documentation showing the distinction between Soviet anti-Zionism and authentic racial anti-Semitism.

But Jordan was not right about everything, and Yockey was not entirely wrong. There is a difference between saying that "Jews" have done something, and claiming that it was done by "the Jews." When people who are Jewish do things as individuals, or in small groups, they are simply "Jews." All Jews cannot be held responsible for the acts of isolated individuals. But when people who

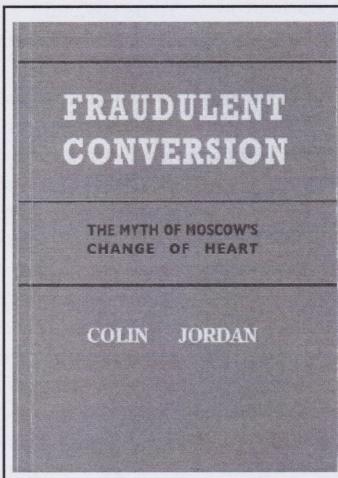
are Jewish act as a collective entity, in the deliberate and conscious pursuit of a Jewish agenda, then they are "the Jews." In that case, Jews in general may be held responsible for the acts of their kinsmen.

The economic crimes of Bernard Madoff and his family were committed by "Jews," but not by "the Jews." Indeed, many of Madoff's victims were themselves Jewish, and no over-arching Jewish agenda was advanced by his misdeeds. In contrast, the aforementioned illegal establishment of the Zionist entity in Palestine was a crime committed by "the Jews," that is Jews acting deliberately and in concert with each other in furtherance of Jewish agenda. All Jews who support Israel are a party to this crime, and may be justly criticized collectively as "the Jews."

Sometimes things change over time: when Jews first got involved in the Hollywood film industry they were acting as individuals in pursuit of their own private fortune. They were just "Jews." At some point, however, the Jews collectively realized the power of Hollywood, and moved to include as many other Jews as possible, while deliberately excluding non-Jews (and especially those deemed to be anti-Semites). Thus today, it is correct to say that Hollywood is controlled by "the Jews."

The reverse happened in the Soviet Union: in the beginning, it was "the Jews" who took over Russia. Gradually, however, power slipped from their collective hands, and by the 1950s, although there were still many, many Jews in powerful positions in the USSR, "the Jews," as a collective entity, no longer called the shots or set the agenda. In this subordinate sense, Jordan was wrong and Yockey was right: by 1952, "the Jews" no longer ruled the Soviet Union.

Although these things are clear in 2012, 60 years ago the picture was more murky and harder to discern. In *Fraudulent Conversion*, Colin Jordan, at the very beginning of his political career, showed himself to be an intelligent and able spokesman for his point of view. His analytical powers are keen, and his research is superb. His arguments are honest and compelling. The NS Press is to be commended for bringing this fascinating historical document to light, and making it available to new generations of Movement readers.



Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Letters From Readers



Sir - Unfortunately I was not able to be present at the recent inaugural conference of the Centre for Democratic Nationalism (CDN). I have to say, though, that from what I have read and heard of the meeting, I was disappointed to receive the impression that there was a lack of agreement on positive action, other than to hold further similar meetings in the future.

If we compare the attendance at the BNP Ideas conference on 22nd October last year with that of the recent meeting in Salthorn, can we attribute the decline in attendance solely to the adverse weather conditions prevailing on the latter occasion?

Many nationalist former and would-be activists, who were full of enthusiasm for a new party last October, appear to have despaired of a proper lead being given for such a new initiative. Some of these good people have no doubt subsequently joined other parties, very much as a second-best choice, while others, perhaps the majority, have not joined any organisation because nothing currently on offer appeals to them. Most, if not all, of these people remain passionately interested in politics but, through no fault of their own, find themselves merely reluctant spectators of the shipwreck that is contemporary nationalism.

I should say at this point that I voted with the majority at the meeting last October, though not without a heavy heart. I still believe that Andrew Brons was and has been right to wait, though there has been a price to pay for the waiting, in terms of a loss of momentum and still more dispersion of nationalists to the four points of the compass.

With the British National Party now in such a weakened condition that it can only muster fifty activists to take part in a national demonstration, as we saw at Hyde the other day, and GLA and local elections looming, perhaps the time has come to reconsider the question of the likely prospects of a new nationalist party?

The debt burden which the BNP carries, admitted by Mr Griffin to have been £850,000 a little over a year ago, he would have us believe is now in the region of £200,000. Knowing just how much confidence to place in any assurances from Mr Griffin, I cannot believe that I am alone in regarding this claim of having cleared £650,000 of debt in a mere twelve months, during which time the party's income from subscriptions has been falling, with more than a little scepticism.

Some may say, and they would be right, that it is almost invariably the case that any breakaway party fails to prosper while the parent party is still operational. Andrew Brons has cited a number of instances of this from the 1970s and 1980s. But have we now reached, and are we about to reach, the stage at which it can no longer truthfully be said of the BNP that it is still operative?

If the results of the May elections constitute a further public humiliation for the BNP, as seems likely, the party will lose a further tranche of disillusioned members and activists, without gaining many new ones to take their place. And so the death-spiral continues. There must surely come a point at which a new party, far from failing to displace the BNP, as those have failed that were launched over the last eighteen months, actually succeeds in taking its place and acting as a magnet for all those nationalists who are still looking for a satisfactory replacement for the BNP.

I suggest that a new party should be very similar to the BNP in some ways but very different in others. It would be similar in the sense that its policies and programme should be broadly the same as that of the BNP. Our differences with Griffin are not ideological. However, it will be very different in the way it does things and in the way that it treats people. It will be a party that not only claims to be democratic, like the BNP, but unlike the BNP actually is so in reality.

I suggest that a collective leadership comprising an executive committee (or directorate) and a chairman, both committee and chairman possessing a democratic mandate from the membership, and neither being able to depose the other before the end of their term of office (one year at a time) would provide the power-sharing stability and accountability the BNP lacked, while avoiding most of the in-fighting to which the National Front was subject in the 1970s and 1980s.

The other key difference between the new party and not merely the BNP but also those other parties which have broken away from it over the last eighteen months, would of course be the calibre of its leading personnel and chairman and their izzat, or prestige, within the wider nationalist movement.



This would, I submit, tend to encourage nationalists to join the new party, from not only the BNP but also the smaller nationalist and quasi-nationalist parties (such as the EDP for example) as well as from the much larger pool of currently unaffiliated former BNP members.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Andrew Emerson, Chichester, West Sussex

Peter Rushton replies: The May elections have indeed delivered the public humiliation for the BNP predicted by Dr Emerson. Until now I have agreed with the judgment of the BNP dissident faction (headed by Andrew Brons) that we should bide our time before urging BNP members to desert their party in favour of a new force that can unite our movement and offer hope to our fellow Englishmen. Unlike Dr Emerson, I do have serious ideological differences with Nick Griffin – in so far as it is possible to discern a coherent ideology behind Mr Griffin's actions. However I accept that a future party should be an ideological broad church and that its leadership should include people who have hitherto served in different strands of the movement. I look forward to imminent progress in this direction.

Sir - Peter Rushton's review of *Beating the Fascists* (H&D 48) notes that Jewish businessmen and gangsters united against Mosley after 1960.

One can define the same pattern when U.S. Jews did deals against the Axis after 1940, though most histories of the Second World War and American organised crime leave out the cases you would need to work out such secret history.

Yours faithfully,

Jamie Begg, Worthing, West Sussex

Sir - I'm convinced there has never been a better time for Nationalism to grow and establish itself as the real opposition.

We have a coalition government that is quite happy to rob from its own folk and put them second after others. The latest example of this is the plan to take free bus passes off our Senior Citizens in order to save £15 billion, while they will not touch the foreign aid budget! The man who fronts the opposition in Parliament could go down as one of the worst leaders the Labour Party has ever had.

Our folk need to be represented by a real opposition and this has to be the nationalist community. We need to find some common ground, get our house in order and start on the long road to give our folk National Freedom and Social Justice. Tomorrow belongs to us!

Yours sincerely,

James Platten, Tipton, Sandwell

Sir - Glyn Davies MP has a budget day wish list which is: deferring any increase in fuel duty; uprating of tax allowance for the poorest taxpayers; and reduction in national insurance to encourage job creation. Most of our fuel duty is tax and the reason for tax is debt. Official figures posted on the Guardian website for 2010-2011 show debt interest payments of £43.9bn, while the Home Office, Ministry of Justice and Crown Prosecution Service combined spent £20.5bn. Total expenditure was £691.67bn. Meanwhile the total tax collected by HMRC was £446bn.

The bankers create credit out of thin air and then lend it as interest to governments. This is the problem. Government should create it itself. To make this point U.S. presidential candidate Ron Paul has said on his website: "The Federal Reserve is the chief culprit behind the economic crisis. Its unchecked power to create endless amounts of money out of thin air brought us the boom and bust cycle and causes one financial bubble after another. Since the Fed's creation in 1913 the dollar has lost more than 96% of its value, and by recklessly inflating the money supply the Fed continues to distort interest rates and intentionally erodes the value of the dollar."

A similar situation exists on this side of the pond. If the bankers can create credit out of nothing then they should create the interest owed out of nothing too! The sooner the fiat currency, usury and perpetual debt system is abolished the better!

Billions are given away in foreign aid – in 2010-11 the Department for International Development spent £7.69bn, or £21m per day. Foreign aid takes money from the poor in rich countries and gives it to the rich in poor countries. Yet further billions are handed over to EU bureaucrats.

It's time for nationalist politics that will put Britain and the British first.
Yours sincerely

Milton Ellis, Newtown, Powys, Wales


Sir - Once again we are faced with primaries where we choose our candidates for political office in a manner analogous to that of the late Soviet Union. In the USSR, voters had to choose between two approved candidates from the Communist Party, while in the USA we are left to choose between a pair of approved candidates chosen by – and owned and controlled by – the same people: the elites behind the scenes. Third parties can only get so far, before the elites and political bosses intensify their slanderous misinformation and disinformation campaigns to derail any serious challenge to the status quo/woe. So we're stuck where we were, right?

Not necessarily. There is another option. We all know how hard it is for a third party victory. For most high offices, it is well nigh impossible, and is made and kept that way by the two parties in power. But it doesn't have to remain that way, if the various third parties are willing to work together.

There are a multitude of small third parties of a patriotic bent embodying various degrees of conservatism such as the American Third Position party, the Constitution Party, the Libertarian Party, the Reform Party, and the America First Party, who regularly run candidates for state offices, and just as regularly lose. Even those who do the hard work and get ballot access for themselves – that is vital as in real terms you'd have better luck finding a needle in a haystack than winning any write-in campaign above an occasional municipal office, and even that is not much easier – get nowhere. Why? Because the two-party duopoly of Republicans and Democrats are determined to keep out any other parties, and hold the positions of power that will allow them to do so. The separate smaller parties have no chance, as long as the key word is separate. Together is a different story.

Relax: I'm not talking about unifying the disparate parties into a single party, particularly when they have such diverse viewpoints. I'm not even talking about a coalition or formal alliance, since such an association could create squabbles. A gentleman's agreement will suffice for the moment, especially when it's for the benefit of all concerned.

Here's how it needs to work. The leaders of the various parties meet somewhere in a neutral/central location, and with no fanfare, and hammer out a simple deal.

See who wants to run for what to start with. The odds are that most positions will have only one single third party contending for them. These are the easy cases – all the other parties involved promise not to put forth a candidate for it, and pledge to have their local party organisers quietly ask all members in that district not only to vote for, but to actively support and work for that candidate. In return the candidate vows, if elected, to use all his influence to get other parties' candidates on future ballots, and if the position is legislative in nature, to introduce and support legislation making ballot access easier for all.

If two or more parties want a candidate to run for the same position, that scenario is a bit more difficult but resolvable under the same agreement. In this case the contending parties need to be honest with one another and determine who has more support in the voting district in question, thus the better chance of winning, and the other parties/individuals should bow out.

This may involve some horse trading. Party A could agree to pull a

candidate out of Jones County in exchange for Party B withdrawing theirs from Smith County, etc.

The important consideration is not to put the maximum number of third party candidates on any ballot, but to get more of those in the running elected to office. There they will actually have the power to do something to change things for the better – first and foremost, the objective today is to break the two-party stranglehold on the system.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland


Sir - I recently attended an open meeting in the vicarage of an Anglican Church. I was shocked but not really surprised when the Vicar declared his support for the so-called "Just War" against Germany, Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan, and urged everyone in the parish magazine not to vote for Nationalist parties. At the meeting I responded by pointing out that Christianity is supposed to be a religion of Love and Peace, and Jesus Christ is quoted in the New Testament as saying "Blessed are the peacemakers" and "Whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgement".

The Vicar retorted by stating that "Hitler is with the Devil in Hell". I replied "What about Churchill who bombed German civilians; men, women and children?". As I wrote in my book *Fascism and Religion*, Hitler believed in God, regarded Christ as an Aryan, and wanted peace with England, yet we declared war against National Socialist Germany first. The 25th Point of the Official NSDAP Programme stood for "Positive Christianity", without binding the Party to any particular confession. It is interesting that Hindu Indian Nationalist leader Mahatma Gandhi held that Hitler was sent to scourge the world of evil, and Gerald Suster wrote in *Hitler and the Age of Horus* that the Führer was the "Warrior Lord of the Forties", a divine instrument of the Gods, as predicted in *The Book of the Law*, dictated to the famous English Poet and Magician, Aleister Crowley, by a supposed Ancient Egyptian praeterhuman intelligence known as Aiwass, in Cairo in 1904. Many British Christians were imprisoned without charge or trial in 1940, for supporting Oswald Mosley's British Union campaign for peace with Germany.

It is important not to judge others, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, who have a different belief system to our own. I recently wrote letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Conservative-Liberal Democrat-Labour leaders, declaring my opposition to any British involvement in an American-Israeli war against that country. As Christ said "Judge not lest ye be judged" and "He that is without sin cast the first stone". I readily admit that human nature being what it is, I sometimes find Christ's teachings hard to follow. God is considered by genuine Christians to be the only Just Judge, as when Christ used force to drive the money changers from the Temple of God. It is considered by some that Christ's religion of True Christianity will produce Universal World Peace, where the United Nations Organisation has failed, and that the two major and interdependent evils - usury and war will be abolished in a Christian New Order. Christ declared "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon".

I believe love of one's own family, race and nation and not hatred of other families and non-European races and nations, is compatible with Christ's Message. Of course we can help others if we possibly can, but we should look after the welfare of our own first. What with active homosexual clergy, liberalism on abortion and paedophile priests contrary to Scripture, it is no wonder that Britons are leaving the hypocritical Churches of organised religion and fake Christianity, and are seeking a new home.

Yours for God and England,

Robert Best, Sussex, England



Movement News Update

During March and April 2012 many nationalists were focused on the forthcoming local elections, including the London mayoral and GLA contests (see pages 3-7). There were just a handful of by-elections, as most vacancies were held over until May 3rd.

The most important was a parliamentary by-election on 29th March in **Bradford West**, after Labour MP Marsha Singh stepped down for health reasons, complicated by alcoholism. Labour expected this to be a straightforward victory and attempted a low-profile, rushed campaign. This made life difficult for nationalists, who were never likely to poll very well here in any case. On its current boundaries, Bradford West includes several Asian-dominated wards, as well as a heavily student ward, though at least half of the constituency's electorate is White.

Just outside the constituency is Queensbury, one of the strongest nationalist wards in the country, which elected and re-elected the husband and wife team of Paul and Lynda Cromie as BNP councillors. (The Cromies quit the BNP last year.)

Few were surprised when the BNP failed to stand a candidate in the by-election, but the Bradford-based Democratic Nationalists fielded local pub landlord Neil Craig. Mr Craig and his campaign team faced a difficult task, and sadly they were completely overshadowed by the carpet-bagging celebrity candidature of Respect Party leader George Galloway, former MP for Glasgow Hillhead and Glasgow Kelvin, and later for the East London constituency of Bethnal Green and Bow.

Galloway succeeded in tapping disillusionment with the autocratic Pakistani clan leaders who have dominated Bradford politics in recent decades. His words were far more outspoken than anything the mainstream right would dare to say, claiming that Asian political factionalism had produced:

"second- and third-rate politicians particularly but not exclusively from the Labour party being elected to the city council on the basis not of ability, not of ideas, not on records of experience but on whether their father came from the same village as someone else's father 50 or 60 years ago."

Younger Asian voters deserted Labour's Pakistani candidate, council deputy leader and barrister Imran Hussain, giving Galloway a 10,000 majority – one of the most remarkable swings in British political history.

The sad thing is that the Democratic Nationalists had an excellent candidate, but clearly failed to get their message across effectively. They polled only 344 votes (1.0%), slightly less than Mr Craig managed in 2010 when he had BNP opposition! Since the Conservative vote collapsed and UKIP's poll barely increased, one has to assume that most nationalist voters stayed at home, or even cast a protest vote for Galloway.

One hopes that lessons will be learned before the next parliamentary by-election, which is likely to be in Manchester in November.

On March 8th the English Democrats and the National Front went head to head in a parish council by-election for **Leigh-on-Sea** Town Council, in Southend, Essex. Both candidates – Lisa Simmonds for the EDs and Bernadette Jagers for the NF – had defected last year from the BNP. This time the EDs polled 60 votes (22.3%) and the NF only three votes (1.1%). Surprisingly this is not a record: in 1979 David Brennan polled zero votes as NF candidate for a parish council in Kings Walden, Hertfordshire.

Ms Jagers fared much better in her rematch with the EDs at the main **Southend** election on May 3rd, polling 3.0% in Victoria ward, against 3.2% for the English Democrat candidate Fenton Bowley.

A county council by-election in the Waltham Cross division of **Hertfordshire** on March 22nd offered an early indication of the unexpected weakness of both the BNP and the EDs in this region. Neither fielded

a candidate, but UKIP proved unable to take advantage of the clear run, polling only 6.5% and failing to dent an easy Conservative victory.

Paul Thompson of the England First Party contested a by-election in Harrowgate Hill ward, **Darlington**, on 12th April following the imprisonment of a senior Labour councillor for serious sexual offences. The Conservatives managed to pick up a predictable anti-Labour protest vote and gained the ward. Paul Thompson polled 3% (as the EFP's first ever candidate in the ward) and the UKIP candidate 6%.

What would once have been a very high profile by-election on 19th April in Goresbrook ward, **Barking & Dagenham**, showed how far the BNP has fallen. This was the scene of the first BNP breakthrough in the borough at a by-election in September 2004 when Dan Kelley won a landslide with 51.9%. A year later the party suffered a setback when Cllr Kelley decided he wasn't up to the job and resigned, but even in these tough circumstances new BNP candidate Lawrence Rustom finished runner-up with 32.9%.

At the May 2006 council elections the BNP won two of the three Goresbrook ward seats, and would have won a third had they managed to find a candidate. Top of the poll was the future GLA member Richard Barnbrook, and with his colleague Tracy Lansdown the BNP vote rose to 42.4%. Four years on (in the Labour landslide of 2010) the two BNP councillors in Goresbrook were ousted, but still finished as strong runners-up, and in yet another Goresbrook by-election in July 2010 Richard Barnbrook polled 34.0%.

Inevitably this year's by-election reflected the BNP's accelerating decline. Bob Taylor received the lowest ever BNP vote in Goresbrook ward – 593 (30.8%), down by an astonishing 21.1 percentage points since the party's first by-election campaign here in 2004.

With electoral politics in the capital stagnating, in recent years London nationalists have benefited from Troy Southgate's 'New Right' meetings, attracting an eclectic range of speakers every other month at central London venues. Since last summer there has also been a rival 'London Forum' organised by Jez Turner, who despite personal disagreements with Mr Southgate agreed to hold his meetings in the months when the New Right was not meeting.

Both groups were closely associated with former BNP Advisory Council member Jonathan Bowden (see obituary on p14), and recent speakers have also included former NF national organiser

Martin Webster, former BNP Treasurer Mike Newland, Freedom Party founder Adrian Davies, former NPD leader Günter Deckert and libertarian author Alexander Baron. Leading figures from across the nationalist spectrum have often attended, including printer and publisher Tony Hancock, former *British Nationalist* editor John Morse, and leading BNP veterans such as Richard Edmonds, Ian Dell and Derek Beacock – but speakers and audience members have also included cultural, academic and religious figures with no party or "far right" alignment.

Belatedly recognising that such forums might play some significant role in the post-Griffin realignment of the movement, *Searchlight* has recently been paying them some attention, and the most recent meetings of both the London Forum and the New Right were disrupted. In March the London Forum's venue was discovered by "anti-fascists" – not a particularly difficult task as it must have been used about twenty times in the last few years – and the usual threatening phone calls to the pub management forced the meeting's hasty relocation to another venue. In April a New Right meeting addressed by myself, a visitor from the Ukraine, and Martin Webster, was disrupted midway through the latter's speech when the landlord overheard part of the proceedings and ordered us out! Such are the perils of activism in the city that houses the "Mother of Parliaments"!

During February several British nationalists attended a Westminster commemoration of the terror bombing of Dresden in February 1945. A



Neil Craig (above) contested the Bradford West parliamentary by-election on March 29th as a DN, but polled only 1%. **Donna Treanor (below)** was one of the main Griffinite activists behind vile online attacks on opponents, but then found that unsavoury photos of herself were released by anti-Griffinites. Such is the state of today's BNP.



DVD on this topic has been produced, featuring Dr James Thring, Richard Edmonds, Lady Michèle Renouf and the present author. This is available by emailing dvorders@tellingfilms.co.uk

Demonstrations of a rather different character were held in several English towns during the first half of 2012 by various anti-Islamist factions. The once flourishing English Defence League now looks increasingly feeble, and is splitting again over whether to follow their leader Tommy Robinson into a merger with the British Freedom Party. Robinson was unveiled as the new deputy chairman of the BFP at a demonstration in Luton on May 5th. BFP chairman Paul Weston (a former UKIP parliamentary candidate) had already disgraced himself by a public alliance with the Canadian/American Zionist terrorist group, the Jewish Defense League. For a full report on this scandal see <http://efp.org.uk/british-freedom-party-hosted-by-terrorist-group/>

In mid-April a series of police raids targeted leading activists in the EDL splinter group known as the Infidels, some of whom had developed links to the National Front and the British People's Party. For legal reasons I cannot comment further on these arrests, but it does seem to be the case that the British state is increasingly moving towards the use of extreme legal force against nationalists.

During the weeks leading up to the May 3rd elections three high profile candidates were arrested: Liverpool mayoral candidates Mike Whitby (BNP) and Peter Tierney (NF), and Calderdale council candidate Dave Jones (BPP). Mr Whitby and Mr Jones were questioned about alleged fraud in relation to signatures on their nomination papers; Mr Tierney was charged with public order offences after a demonstration outside Liverpool Crown Court.

These measures have not yet reached the extreme political oppression practised in **Germany**, where there are continuing calls to ban the main nationalist party, the NPD. The political establishment and its media allies claim to be worried by the tangential links between some NPD activists and a mysterious terrorist cell, which seems in reality to have been closer to agents of the German secret state than to radical nationalists. A greater concern is probably the NPD's increasing success in reclaiming "green" issues such as the organic food movement, via the NPD-linked magazine *Umwelt und Aktiv*.

Sadly German nationalism probably has more to fear from the diversion of potential activists into the ideological and political blind alley of anti-Islamic activism. In Germany's largest state of North Rhine Westphalia, for example, the NPD and other mainstream nationalist parties are very small, but there is an active and noisy anti-Islamist movement called Pro-NRW. This group held a demonstration in Solingen on May 1st, displaying blasphemous cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed, and provoking violent reactions from a few dozen Salafist Muslim counter-demonstrators. Three policemen were injured.

The political impact of all this is likely to be negligible. The left-wing parties will easily win the NRW elections on May 13th and the local SPD leader Hannelore Kraft will further advance her chances of national leadership. A cautionary tale, for those British nationalists who would like to take our movement down a similar path in the post-Griffin era.

More positive news has come from across the Atlantic, where **U.S.** presidential candidate Ron Paul has continued to offer a way forward for nationalists that does not rely on religious bigotry and does not subordinate our movement to alien interests. As predicted in *H&D* 48, Ron Paul failed to capture the Republican nomination but succeeded not only in winning very substantial votes in some presidential primaries, but in taking control of the Republican Party organisation in several states and potentially influencing the party's forthcoming convention.

Ron Paul supporters have taken over the Iowa Republican Party and also control key positions in Massachusetts, Nevada, Maine, Minnesota and Washington. Another pro-Paul candidate, Kurt Bills, has a good chance of becoming the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in Minnesota.

By far the most significant election for European nationalists in 2012 was in **France**, where Marine Le Pen achieved a strong third place in the presidential election, polling 17.9%. This was the highest percentage poll in the party's history, though unlike her father Jean-Marie Le Pen, whose 16.9% in 2002 was enough to gain him runner's-up spot, Marine had to settle for third place.

She shrewdly indicated that she would not support the incumbent conservative President Nicolas Sarkozy in the decisive second ballot against Socialist front-runner François Hollande, realising that the future growth of the FN (in common with other European nationalist parties) depends on the destruction of mainstream conservative parties.

As she is only 43 years old, Marine Le Pen realises that time is on her side. The FN is likely to prosper under the Socialist presidency of Hollande, just as it did during the 1980s under Mitterrand. What remains to be seen is just how radical the FN is prepared to be in its public critique of the French political establishment.

Marine Le Pen's partner Luis Aliot, effectively number two in the party, has been the leading figure in efforts to ally the Front National to Israel and dispel any previous taint of "anti-semitism". However there remain other prominent FN activists influential in the development of party ideology, such as Frédéric Chatillon, who pursue the opposite policy of resolute anti-Zionism, and are closely associated with critics of orthodox historical opinion on the Holocaust, notably the French academic Prof. Robert Faurisson.

The Socialist victory in France threatened to destabilise the political and financial elite's carefully worked out compromise deal to save the Euro, but a far more dramatic threat erupted the same weekend in **Greece**. The ultra-radical

nationalist group Golden Dawn won 21 seats in the Greek Parliament, and is now by far the most hardline national socialist group to have MPs or MEPs anywhere in Europe.

As one British nationalist veteran commented, this is like the BM winning a bloc of MPs at Westminster! Golden Dawn's closest overseas collaboration was with the National Alliance of the late Dr William Pierce, and they published a sister magazine to the NA publication *Resistance*.

The extraordinary thing is that the main beneficiaries of the Greek political crisis have not been the reactionary conservatives who backed the old Greek military junta (and in the 1980s won a European parliamentary seat through the short-lived National Political Union), nor the populist LAOS party that elected 15 Greek MPs in the 2009 elections but was wiped out this year after falling just below the 3% threshold. Instead increasing numbers of Greeks are turning to what is in effect a national socialist party.

It seems that the latest economic crisis has led many ordinary Greeks, especially older voters and those living in areas with a large immigrant population, to turn to Golden Dawn's well-organised street activists for protection against criminals and disorder. This trend is likely to continue, though there remains one potential stumbling block for Golden Dawn: the division between Greek Orthodox Christians and pagans, which has already caused occasional fractures in their ranks.

The accelerating crisis of the Eurozone makes it all the more imperative that our own nationalist forces end the corrupt chaos of the Griffin years and proceed with the rebuilding of a credible and united movement.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Golden Dawn leader Nikolaos Michaloliakos (above) at a press conference following his party's success at the May 2012 Greek general election, celebrated by his supporters (below) in Thessaloniki.



Heritage and Destiny



DVD Review – *Doug Christie in England*

Released UK – 2011; 65 mins, available from BM Candour, London, WC1N 3XX, England, for £8.00 incl. p&p, payable to The AK Chesterton Trust. Outside the UK please add 30% for airmail and send payment by secure post in pound notes, dollar bills, euro notes or International Money Orders in pound sterling. Or online from www.candour.org.uk

The A.K. Chesterton Trust has provided a great service to friends of freedom around the world by transferring to DVD this video recording made in 1994 of an address by the Canadian lawyer Doug Christie to an invited audience at Liss Forest, Hampshire.

Mr Christie was in the UK to represent the redoubtable patriot Lady Birdwood, who was being prosecuted under Britain's notoriously oppressive race laws for daring to publish a pamphlet entitled *The Longest Hatred*. The octogenarian Lady Birdwood was convicted of "inciting racial hatred" and given a three month suspended prison sentence.

Doug Christie makes clear in this DVD his belief that the prosecution of Jane Birdwood was but one facet of a worldwide campaign against free research and the free expression of opinion. He argues that the forces supporting, for example, the French Revolution used a supposed commitment to "individualism" to break up the traditional authority of Christendom. These same forces having achieved power now oppose individualism in the name of their own dominant ideology.

Anyone standing in the way of that dominant ideology must be demonised and crushed by the full force of the law. Courageously and sustained by his traditional Catholic faith, Mr Christie has stood up for the victims of this process in trials and civil actions across Canada and the United Kingdom.

He argues that today's New World Order "has every bit as much intention of destroying Truth as Communism did in a more visible and brutal way," and believes that it is the most honourable course to fight for the right to tell the truth.

This fight began for Mr Christie in 1983 when Jim Keegstra, a schoolteacher in Alberta, several hundred miles from Mr Christie's home province of British Columbia, was dismissed from his job and charged under Canada's "hate crime" legislation for expressing his opinions about Jewish history and the Holocaust. Keegstra was a devout Christian and a former activist in the Social Credit Party, once a powerful force in Canadian politics.

Doug Christie argued in Keegstra's defence that his client was expressing legitimate religious views. One did not have to agree with those views, and some Jews might find them offensive – just as Keegstra might find Judaism offensive. However the Canadian constitution was intended to protect religious and political freedom, so "hate crimes" seeking to criminalise certain views should be struck down as unconstitutional. Mr Christie points out in this DVD that the Keegstra trial began on the precise 60th anniversary of the most famous attempt to criminalise opinion in the American courts, the so-called "monkey trial" of 1925, when Tennessee science teacher John Scopes was prosecuted for attempting to teach Darwin's theory of evolution. Keegstra was in a sense the modern Scopes, accused of perpetrating the modern heresy of "anti-semitism".

Eventually the Supreme Court of Canada found against Keegstra, but their December 1990 judgment was only by the narrowest margin of four justices to three. The dissenting judges endorsed Mr Christie's arguments, writing: "...our commitment to the marketplace of ideas precludes us from presuming that those who promote hatred will be successful in fomenting it among the majority of Canadians. Moreover, freedom of expression is an individual liberty of such importance that it can be overridden only by an extraordinarily weighty public goal."

Soon after this Keegstra judgment Doug Christie began representing Malcolm Ross, another schoolteacher dismissed for "anti-semitism", and again managed to win in the appeal courts, only to face ultimate defeat in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Meanwhile he had taken on his most celebrated case, in defence of the German-Canadian artist and publisher Ernst Zündel. At the instigation of Jewish activist Sabina Citron, Zündel was twice prosecuted in the Canadian courts for "hate crimes" in 1985 and 1988, before his conviction was finally overturned by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1992. His supposed crime of reporting "false news", which dates back to the attempts of English kings and barons in the 13th century to suppress public criticism, was ruled unconstitutional.

In this DVD Doug Christie does not speak in detail about the Zündel case, as at that point in April 1994 he believed that Zündel had won and the story had ended with "Ernst Zündel a free man in Canada today." Sadly this optimism proved unfounded. Having failed in their own courts, the Canadian authorities took action via their Human Rights Commission during the late 1990s. Even after he moved to the USA and married a US citizen, Zündel was subjected to a judicial kidnapping near his Tennessee home in 2003 and deported to Canada, where a "national security" loophole was exploited to deport him to Germany in 2005. He was imprisoned in Germany from 2005 to 2010.

Despite this eventual outcome, Doug Christie and Ernst Zündel will go down in history for pinning down "Holocaust historian" Raul Hilberg. Asked by Doug Christie

during the 1985 trial whether he could name a single scientific report that substantiated the use of any homicidal gas chamber during the Third Reich, Prof. Hilberg replied "I am at a loss."

During the late 1980s Doug Christie and his colleague Barbara Kulaszka won another victory over the Canadian authorities in the case of Imre Finta, a former Hungarian policeman who was accused of "war crimes". This time the defence team won at all three stages: the jury trial, the appeal court and the Supreme Court of Canada. Effectively this destroyed the attempt to introduce "war crimes" prosecutions in Canada.

Doug Christie points out in this DVD that Ernst Zündel had to spend more than a million dollars to win his victories for free speech, but he argues that the many small and large donations to Zündel's cause were contributions to the vital cause of building a "bulwark of freedom": we must not wait "until the enemy is within our gates" but must support the defence of freedom wherever in the world the frontier happens to be at any moment: "We have a cause that transcends national boundaries."

Outside the courtroom Doug Christie has been active in attempting to redraw those national boundaries. He believes that out of the failure of multiculturalism "smaller nations will emerge; better nations, true to themselves." In 1980 he founded the Western Canada Concept, a party that campaigned for the secession from Canada of its western provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 2005 he formed the Western Bloc Party with similar objectives: candidates have included former schoolteacher Paul Fromm, who alongside Doug Christie and others has organised the Canadian Free Speech League and promoted events by international free speech activists including Lady Michèle Renouf.

Towards the end of this DVD Doug Christie asks his audience: "Are we criminals that we must hide in a basement?" It is thanks to the courage and commitment of activists such as this brave Canadian lawyer that at least some of our traditional freedoms and values survive in 2012.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

